

BRINGING HISTORY INTO ACCORD WITH THE FACTS IN THE TRADITION OF DR. HARRY ELMER BARNES

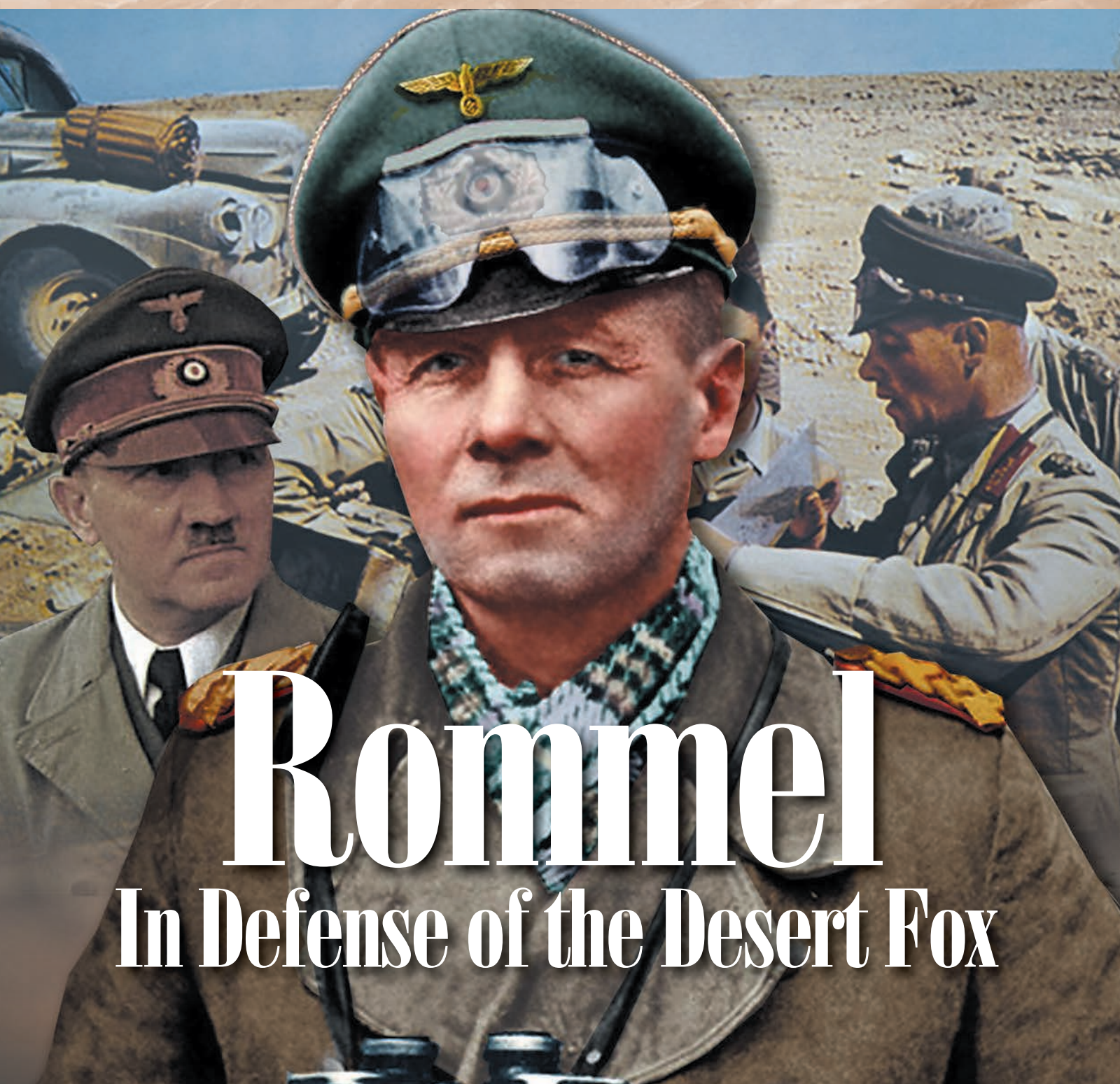
THE BARNES REVIEW

A JOURNAL OF POLITICALLY INCORRECT HISTORY

VOLUME XXV NUMBER 2

MARCH/APRIL 2019

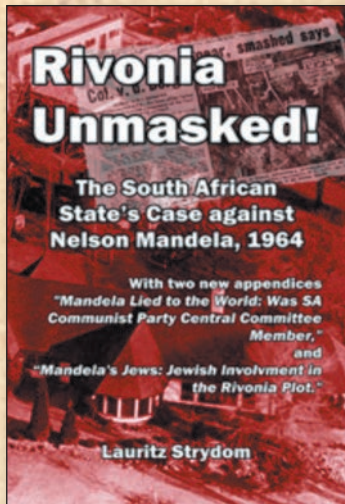
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Rommel

In Defense of the Desert Fox

THREE **NEW** TBR BOOKS!



Rivonia Unmasked! The South African State's Case Against Nelson Mandela, 1964

New edition. First published in 1965, this is the white South African government's official version of the famous 1963-1964 "Rivonia Treason Trial" which saw eight top South African Communist Party (SACP) and African National Congress (ANC) leaders, Nelson Mandela included, sentenced to life imprisonment for their plan to seize power by violence and turn South Africa into a Marxist state. Evidence at the trial showed that the USSR, Algeria, China, Czechoslovakia and East Germany all supported the plot and that the ANC and the SACP planned an invasion. The book contains suppressed revelations on the ANC/SACP axis, and it also demonstrates how the apartheid government was delusional, believing that the ANC did not represent the majority of blacks. Two new appendices show that Mandela, despite his many denials, was a high-ranking member of the SACP, and that the ANC was propped up by many Jews in the Communist Party. Softcover, 186 pages, #828, \$16.

White Revolt! An American National Socialist History

By Leon Dilios. *White Revolt!* is the true story of National Socialism in the U.S. presented through the personal experiences of its leader, Frank Collin. Beginning in the 1960s, he was an eyewitness to George Lincoln Rockwell's mass rally in Chicago and "White Power March." Following Rockwell's assassination, Collin opened Rockwell Hall, in memory of the fallen commander. Over the next 10 years, NSPA activism made world

headlines and generated a landmark free speech Supreme Court ruling still studied today. Public meetings, huge demonstrations, marches and electoral campaigns generated international publicity. Riots, street battles, bombings, shoot-outs, killings, arrests and legal prosecutions culminated in "Operation Skokie," when uniformed stormtroopers threatened to "invade" the predominantly Jewish suburb with swastika flags flying, unless their rights to free speech were restored. Truth about the NSPA's actions was invariably twisted beyond recognition. This is their version of the events. Softcover, 312 pages,, #826, \$20.

The Aryan Race: Its Origins and Its Achievements

A beautifully written cultural history of the Indo-European peoples. The author, a classical scholar, defines "Aryan" as a "linguistic race" spanning the areas occupied by the great Indo-European invasion, reaching from India to Ireland, and proceeds to analyze all aspects of the cultures across this vast region. Along the way, he proves that the broad family of Indo-European language speakers had a common origin at some distant point in the past. It includes an overview of the development of ancient Indo-European households, farming arrangements, legal systems, culture, religion, language and political development. Read of the tales from the vedas, their similarity to the Greek and Roman myths, and the parallels with the Norse Edda and even Cúchulainn in Ireland. It is a treasure-trove of facts, myths and storytelling, which reflects the collective genius of the Indo-European people across the centuries. The last chapter is a prognosis of future racial trends. Softcover, 252 pages, #829, \$18.

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TBR's Sept./Oct. 2018 "Holocausts!" Issue

FROM THE BARNES REVIEW

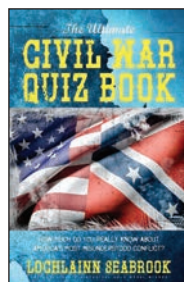
To make sure that people "never forget" the "other holocausts" in history and so that they are not buried deep in the memory hole of man's inhumanity to man, we have composed this expanded issue of TBR magazine. Inside this "Holocausts!" issue, we cover some of the claims made about the Jewish Holocaust (in particular we examine the alleged Babi Yar slaughter and the facts about the *Einsatzgruppen*) but we also discuss: the holocaust of Southerners by Lincoln; the WWI holocaust; the Bolshevik holocaust of 60 million people; the Soviet starvation holocaust in Ukraine; the fire-bombing holocaust of German civilians; the WWII nuclear holocaust in Japan; the firebomb holocaust of Japanese civilians; the holocaust of German civilians after WWII; the holocaust of German WWII POWs; the MK-Ultra mind holocaust; the cultural holocaust of Europe; and more! This 132-page special expanded TBR issue regularly sells for \$10, but is yours **FREE** when you subscribe or renew to TBR inside the U.S.A. for \$56!



The Ultimate Civil War Quiz Book

BY LOCHLAINN SEABROOK

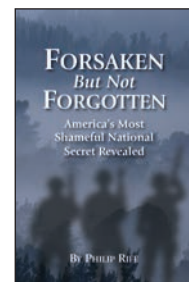
Think you're an expert on the "Civil War"? Read *The Ultimate Civil War Quiz Book: How Much Do You Really Know About America's Most Misunderstood Conflict?* and test yourself! But don't expect to find entries about Jefferson Davis's birthday or the names of Lincoln's parents, because this is not your typical question-and-answer trivia book. The author, award-winning historian Lochlainn Seabrook, calls it the "ultimate" quiz book because it contains vital but seldom discussed information that you need to know before you can truly understand the Civil War. Complete with notes, an index and a bibliography, this generously illustrated work will forever alter the way you look at the Union, the Confederacy, secession, slavery, abolition and more, while challenging your knowledge of the most important struggle in U.S. history. This book is a must-read! This 148-page softcover book regularly sells for \$14, but is yours **FREE** when you subscribe or renew to TBR inside the U.S.A. for \$56!



Forsaken But Not Forgotten: America's Most Shameful National Secret Revealed

BY PHILIP RIFE

It would be shameful if the U.S. government turned its back on one captured American, but between the Russian civil war, WWII, the Korean, Vietnam and Cold wars, as many as 30,000 U.S. servicemen were knowingly abandoned by our leaders. Inside *Forsaken But Not Forgotten*, longtime TBR contributing board member Philip Rife presents the government's rationale for abandoning so many of America's military men behind enemy lines. Rife felt an obligation to tell this story for the abandoned men, their parents, brothers, sisters, wives, children and other concerned Americans. It's a story every American should know. THE BARNES REVIEW is proud to publish the first edition of this important book, complete with pertinent photographs. This 89-page softcover book regularly sells for \$15, but is yours **FREE** when you subscribe or renew to TBR inside the U.S.A. for \$56!



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THE CHILDREN OF RA

ARTISTIC, HISTORICAL AND
GENETIC EVIDENCE FOR
ANCIENT WHITE EGYPT



second edition by Arthur Kemp.

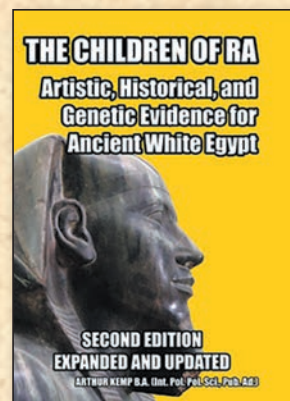
Here are the shocking results of the 2017 DNA report that conclusively prove the original Egyptians were white. The long-debated question is finally answered through the study not only of DNA, but also by an examination of the historical record, Egyptian art and images of mummies.

Lavishly illustrated with over 106 full-color pictures, *The Children of Ra* is a complete historical overview that proves that white people created the initial Egyptian civilization—and that ancient Egyptian culture came to an end once those people had been bred out of existence. The dramatic DNA evidence also reveals that King Tut was of the same racial stock as present-day western Europeans. Then there are the astonishing results of the largest-ever DNA testing of Egyptian mummies by scientists at the University of Tuebingen. This evidence reveals that the ancient Egyptians were also closely related to present-day Europeans, the sub-Saharan influx of darker-skinned peoples not happening until 3,000 years after the pyramid builders were alive!

The Children of Ra is a vital work for all those fascinated by ancient Egypt and the origins of that civilization.

Also contains a detailed Egyptian history timeline to explain how this white-founded society was overrun, and how this process led to the extinction of this greatest of the ancient civilizations—a somber warning for today's West.

Softcover, 86 full-color pages, #827, **\$16** minus 10% for TBR subscribers plus \$5 S&H in the U.S. (Outside the U.S. email Sales@BarnesReview.org for international S&H.) Send payment to TBR, 16000 Trade Zone Avenue, Unit 406, Upper Marlboro, MD 20774 or call 1-877-773-9077 toll free to charge, Mon.-Thu. 9-5 ET. Order online at www.BarnesReview.org.



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28 Jewish extremists in Russia miscalculated when they tried a grab for power. Thankfully, the Russian people maintain their right to speak freely about those who seek to silence free speech.

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32 Revisionist composer, musician and songstress Alison Chabloz has been hounded by the free speech silencers in Britain, but she boldly stands her ground, despite being attacked by both sides. Kudos to this brave lady of liberty who refuses to buckle under the well-coordinated attacks of her critics.

THE POWER & INFLUENCE OF THE KNIGHTS OF THE GOLDEN CIRCLE

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42 The Knights of the Golden Circle, a secret society composed of both Southerners and Northerners, played a surprisingly key role in Dixie’s bid for self-determination and independence. Here is the history of the KGC.

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48 There is nothing in the U.S. Constitution that says a state cannot opt out of the United States of America union; therefore, the right of secession is reserved to the states. In fact, the South is by no means the only, or the first, state or set of states to seriously consider going her own way.

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58 Nelson Mandela was tried for treason by South Africa back in 1964. Though you’d never know it if you listened only to the Court Historians, Mandela and his communist cohorts—almost unanimously Jewish Marxists—were planning a bloody revolution with no concern for the lives of innocent civilians, black or white.

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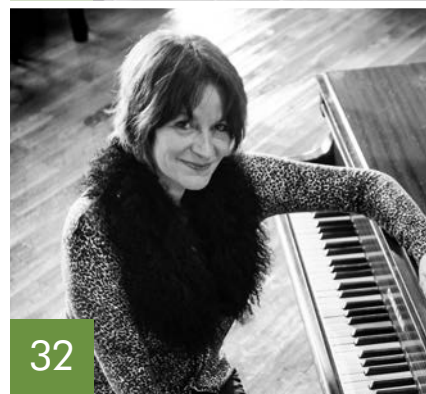
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64 The American stone-age tribes were destined to be replaced on most of their territory by the more advanced whites. But was it whites who started the war of barbaric atrocities? Evidence shows the savages were savage from long before the time of Columbus.

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BY JOHN TIFFANY

72 This was the FBI’s first big case, and they almost fumbled. In the end, the FBI made its mark as a premier crime-fighting unit, putting a halt to a deadly conspiracy against the most affluent Americans of the era.



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PERSONAL FROM THE EDITOR

SOME EXCITING NEWS FROM TBR

As TBR readers and donors know, THE BARNES REVIEW does more with your donations than any other Revisionist outfit operating today. (The real powerhouse of the Holocaust Revisionist wing of our historical truth movement is, of course, Germar Rudolf, who continues to publish very specific and scientifically sophisticated books debunking the myth of Germany's alleged "WWII death camps." Germar told me in a conversation recently that he had published 40 books in multiple languages on the topic last year, alone. That is simply amazing.)

But TBR continues to do its part by putting out interesting books on all kinds of historical topics. Last year we published multiple books including Carolyn Yeager's *The Artist Within the Warlord: An Adolf Hitler You've Never Known*, Philip Rife's POW/MIA book *Forsaken But Not Forgotten: America's Most Shameful National Secret Revealed*, plus Clint Lacy's *A Truthseeker's Guide to False Flags and Other Strange Events in American History*. Along with those, we have also published Hervé Ryssen's *The Jewish Mafia: The Great International Predators, Understanding the Jews, Understanding Anti-Semitism*, and *A History of Anti-Semitism*. TBR also published in our own editions Vincent Reynouard's *The French Gestapo Trials* and Franz Seidler's *Crimes Against the Wehrmacht*. We are really proud of those books.

Recently, several more very well-known authors have come to us with exceptional manuscripts on even more exciting topics. These include former TBR editor Dr. Matthew Raphael Johnson's latest book on Russia currently entitled *The Soviet Experiment: Challenging the Apologists for Communist Tyranny*. We also have a top-notch manuscript from renowned writer and historian Patrick Chouinard called *The Ancient Aryans: The Untold Story of Our Forgotten Ancestors*. We had promised that book last year but, due to circumstances beyond Patrick's control, he was unable to complete the manuscript on time. We have it in our hands now and want to begin work on that right away. And we have also been approached to publish the English edition of Hervé Ryssen's *Israel's Billions: Jewish Swindlers and International Financiers*, which looks like a book that will certainly raise the hackles of the global Zionist community.

The problem is that these books cost money to produce—though they are all well worth it. These authors deserve to be rewarded financially for their efforts so that they can begin their next projects, the books need to be edited, designed and typeset and professional covers produced—time-consuming, detailed work.

Inside this issue we have included a handy response form you can use to make a donation to TBR's book publishing efforts. Without you, these books might never come to fruition. For those of you who donate, we will send you a TBR gift certificate for the amount of your gift that you can apply to the cost of the book when it appears for sale in the pages of TBR. See more info about this in the special envelope we have dropped inside this issue. ♦

—JOHN TIFFANY, Editor

BEATING THE FAKE NEWS TOM-TOM OF HATE

By now, you must have heard about this story, as it was plastered across every mainstream news media in existence: Evil Catholic boys visiting Washington, D.C. from Covington Catholic High School in Kentucky slung vile epithets against innocent American Indian protester Nathan Phillips—a Marine who served in Vietnam—while members of the strange Black Hebrew Israelites (BHI) group stood by in shock at the public demonstration of pure hatred being shown by these young white devils. The problem with this story is that it is just one example of rampant, unverified, irresponsible, politically correct mainstream media fake news, through and through.

Immediately after these mainstream fake news reports, those members of the white community concerned about battling “racism” tripped over themselves to condemn the children and show their support for the minority groups allegedly insulted by these budding white haters.

The problem with this story is that it is completely false. There was not a shred of truth in any of the reports about this incident that came out of the leftist mockingbird press. Unfortunately, the entire coverage of this event is indicative of the fake news and fake history world in which we live today—a world in which the very people we are supposed to trust for our news and history don’t even bother to verify what they are reporting.

As it turns out, the children from Covington Catholic High did nothing wrong. Many of them were wearing red “Make America Great Again” hats in a show of support for the president, which is, in itself—in today’s United States—a hate crime, according to those who have adopted the radical leftism of today’s American Marxists.

But, once the actual truth came out—that these Christian white kids, on an innocent field trip to Washington, D.C. to march at a pro-life rally and exercise their religious and free speech rights had never even insulted the Indian protester, and had in fact themselves been called hateful names by members of the BHI—mainstream news outlets wouldn’t even bother to correct their faulty reports. Instead they backtracked, nearly in unison, and said that, after further investigation, “a more complex picture had emerged.”

More complex? Every single “fact” the mainstream news reported on this incident was wrong. Where is the apology to these kids and their families who received death threats because of the spurious news coverage?

Here are a few things the controlled media got wrong:

- Indian protester Nathan Phillips was never in Vietnam and is not a U.S. veteran. A real hoot, since this was

the first and only Vietnam veteran we know of for whom the Democrats have ever stood up.

- It was Phillips who began thumping a large tom-tom right next to the face of Catholic student Nick Sandmann.

- Video clearly shows young Sandmann smiling respectfully and continuing to listen to Phillips, attempting to defuse the tense situation—not instigating it.

- Earlier, a riotous band of about 20 Indians tried to storm a Mass at the Basilica of the National Shrine of Immaculate Conception in Washington, D.C., thus trying to prevent Christians worshipping there the exercise of their right to religious expression. That’s a hate crime.

- The Black Hebrew Israelites (BHI) were the real instigators. This increasingly violent, abusive and racist militant group was slandering everyone in sight—including homosexuals. (We thought that was a hate crime.)

- The BHI members called the Catholic kids “racists,” “bigots,” “crackers,” “faggots” and “incest kids”—a hate crime. The white kids did nothing hateful, at all.

Sadly, despite the fact that the controlled media—which thrives on inventing hate crimes and then reporting them as the exclusive bailiwick of white people—never even bothered to apologize for duping the public yet again.

The good news is that several attorneys have volunteered to sue these fake news purveyors for defamation of character on behalf of the white children vilified over and over in the incessant, bogus news reportage.

I thought we were supposed to be living in an age where we judge others on the content of their character, not by the color of their skin. But that is complete bunk.

The mainstream news media and radical leftists care not for bettering race relations in this country. They instead prefer to portray every white male or female as inherently hateful, and use every opportunity to drive a wedge between the various peoples living in this country.

The reason is obvious. If we Americans are fighting amongst ourselves, we provide very little threat to the Deep State and its compliant minions in the “free press.” Their classic divide-and-conquer strategy is effective.

It’s a shame, it’s a sham and it’s all part of a very dangerous and all-too-real coordinated plan to scapegoat whites and turn every minority group in this nation against us. Our globalist masters know that their fake news (which so many people gobble up hook, line and sinker) will one day result in violence in the streets.

Once that happens, they may get a surprise when we don’t go as quietly as they had hoped and planned. ♦

—PAUL ANGEL
Executive Editor

Zur Verteidigung von Der Wüstenfuchs

Was Germany's Gen. Erwin Rommel a traitor, as many historians say, or has history defamed "the Desert Fox"? Here is an overview of TBR's modern-day defense case, offering evidence that refutes the guilt of "*Der Wüstenfuchs*" in the plot to kill Adolf Hitler.

By John Wear

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Erwin Rommel is widely regarded as one of National Socialist Germany's best generals. Historian Daniel Allen Butler writes about Rommel: "In France in

1940, then for two years in north Africa, then finally back in France once again, in Normandy in 1944, he proved himself a master of armored warfare, running rings around a succession of Allied generals who never got his measure and could only resort to overwhelming numbers to bring about his defeat."¹

This article will not focus on Rommel's military accomplishments, which have been thoroughly documented in numerous books and publications. Instead, this article will focus on Rommel's relationship with Adolf Hitler, whether Rommel was involved in the plot to assassinate Hitler and why Rommel swallowed poison to end his life.



A young Erwin Rommel is shown in Italy in 1917. During World War I, Rommel was awarded the Pour le Mérite for his actions on the Italian front, rising to the rank of captain.

ROMMEL & HITLER

Hitler first learned of Rommel's military expertise when he read Rommel's book *Infantry in the Attack*. This book, published in the summer of 1937, consisted of Rommel's recollections of his service during World War I. Rommel's book went through multiple editions and sold phenomenally well, earning Rommel a surprisingly large amount of money.²

In the beginning, none of the disdain Hitler displayed to his other generals ever found its way into his relationship with Rommel. The two shared a camaraderie that did not go unnoticed by the rest of Hitler's coterie. Hitler promoted Rommel to general and then gave him command of the 7th Panzer Division in February 1940. In March 1941, Hitler personally awarded Rommel the Oak Leaves to his Knight's Cross in recognition of Rommel's outstanding leadership of the 7th Panzer Division.³

Hitler next sent Rommel to north Africa to lead German forces against

the British. Rommel's forces soon captured Tobruk in Libya from the Brits. This victory was especially important since the number of soldiers captured at Tobruk constituted the second-largest capitulation by British forces during the war. Hitler showed his esteem for Rommel by promoting him to field marshal. Rommel at the age of 49 became the youngest field marshal in the German army, and one of the youngest in German military history.⁴

Hitler later met with Rommel on November 5, 1943 and assigned Rommel the task of defending Germany against the Allied invasion in the west. Hitler stressed the job's importance for Germany, saying that it will be the moment of decision in the war that must turn to Germany's advantage. Rommel drew enormous energy from this meeting with Hitler. After Rommel flew back to Italy to wind up his affairs, he wrote about Hitler: "What power he radiates! And what faith and confidence he inspires in his people!"⁵

Rommel had major problems with Hitler, however, after the successful Allied invasion in the west. Rommel knew Germany was in a militarily hopeless situation by late June 1944, and he wanted Hitler to negotiate peace with the Western Allies. When Rommel attempted to discuss the overall political situation at a military conference, Hitler sharply stopped him and said: "You will deal with your military situation, and nothing else." When Rommel attempted again to discuss the overall situation, Hitler asked him to leave the room.⁶

Rommel signed an uncompromising report on July 15, 1944, documenting Germany's hopeless situation in the west. Rommel said to Hitler in this report that the war could not be won militarily, and asked Hitler to draw the consequences. Rommel told



Erwin "Desert Fox" Rommel is shown in France in 1944, not long before his forced suicide in October. Still openly celebrated in Germany, Rommel does have some detractors, like those who claim he was an "anti-Semite" who used north African Jews as involuntary laborers.

a German colonel the only thing that mattered [was] that the British and Americans [got] to Berlin before the Russians do.⁷

On July 17, 1944, Rommel was severely injured when the car he was riding in crashed after being strafed by Allied airplanes. Rommel was thrown out of the car and suffered a crushing blow to the left temple and cheekbone that caused a quadruple fracture of the skull. Never again would he see action on the battlefield.⁸

NEGOTIATED SETTLEMENT

Hitler told Rommel in May of 1943 that there was little chance of Germany winning the war, and that he had never wanted war with the West. However, since it was not possible to make peace with those in power in the West, Hitler was determined to continue the war to its bitter end. By contrast, Rommel hoped that peace with the West could be negotiated.⁹

This was the primary source of their conflict.

Hitler was correct that a negotiated settlement with the Western Allies was not possible. Even leaders of the German resistance movement discovered that the Allied policy of unconditional surrender would not change even with Hitler dead. On July 18, 1944, German conspirator Otto John returned from fruitless negotiations with Allied representatives in Madrid and informed his fellow plotters that unconditional surrender would be in place even if they succeeded in killing Hitler.

Dr. Eugen Gerstenmaier, a former conspirator and president of the West German Parliament after the war, stated in a 1975 interview: "What we in the German resistance during the war didn't want to see, we learned in full measure afterward; that this war was ultimately not waged against Hitler, but against Germany."¹⁰

A peaceful settlement of the war was impossible after the announcement of the Allied policy of unconditional surrender at a press conference in Casablanca on January 23, 1943. The Allied policy of unconditional surrender ensured that the war would be fought to its bitter, bloody end. Maurice Hankey, an experienced British statesman, summed up the effect of the unconditional surrender policy as follows:

It embittered the war, rendered inevitable a fight to the finish, banged the door to the possibility of either side offering terms or opening up negotiations, gave the Germans and the Japanese the courage of despair, strengthened Hitler's position as Germany's "only hope," aided Goebbels's propaganda, and made inevitable the Normandy landing and the subsequent terribly exhausting and destructive advance through north France, Belgium, Luxembourg, Holland and Germany. The



Rommel discusses plans with his officers in north Africa. Though as an adult this man from a non-military family was noted for bold battle tactics, as a child his sister said he was quite gentle. His father recommended he join the armed services. Rommel was accepted as an infantry officer cadet in 1910 and is hailed to this day as a master of battle strategy.

lengthening of the war enabled Stalin to occupy the whole of Eastern Europe, to bring down the iron curtain and so to realize at one swoop a large installment of his avowed aims against so-called capitalism, in which he includes social democracy. ... Not only the enemy countries, but nearly all countries were bled white by this policy, which has left us all, except the United States of America, impoverished and in dire straits. Unfortunately also, these policies, so contrary to the spirit of the Sermon on the Mount, did nothing to strengthen the moral position of the Allies.¹¹

Thus, Rommel's hope of ending the war in the west by an armistice while fighting communism in the east was not realistic. In fact, the Western Allies allowed the Soviet Union to take over Berlin and much of Germany. Eisenhower ordered a halt of American troops on the Elbe River, thereby presenting a gift to the Soviet Union of central Germany and much of Europe. One American staff officer bitterly commented: "No German force could have stopped us. The only thing that stood between [the] Ninth Army and Berlin was Eisenhower."¹²

ROMMEL FRAMED

Honest historians agree that Rommel was not a part of the conspiracy that attempted to assassinate Hitler on July 20, 1944.¹³ Unfortunately, Rommel was soon implicated in this conspiracy.

Gen. Carl-Heinrich von Stülpnagel, for whom Rommel had always had a close affection, was summoned by Gen. Wilhelm Keitel to Berlin the day after the failed assassination of Hitler. Stülpnagel, who was in on the conspiracy, attempted suicide but failed. In the resulting delirium, Stülpnagel was heard murmuring Rommel's name. Stülpnagel was condemned to death by the People's Court and hanged on August 29, 1944.¹⁴

Far more damaging to Rommel was the false testimony of Lt. Col. Caesar von Hofacker. Hofacker in his



Where There Is Rommel . . .

Field Marshal Erwin Rommel is shown in France in May 1943 as he oversees construction of a harbor fortification along a portion of the Atlantic Wall (German coastal defenses), built between 1942–44, on the Dutch, Belgian and French coastlines. Rommel was commander of the Atlantic Wall beginning in 1943. During his career, Rommel took part in so many dangerous raids and reconnaissance missions that the saying arose, "Where there is Rommel, there is the front." But he wasn't bulletproof. In September 1914, Rommel charged, with a bayonet, three French soldiers (he had run out of ammunition), and was shot in the thigh, opening up a hole as big as his fist. Three years later in Romania he suffered from blood loss from a bullet to the arm. He continuously suffered from exhaustion, fevers and serious stomach ailments. During World War II, he suffered hardships from an appendicitis to a shell splinter hitting him in his face. After D-Day, Allied airplanes strafed his open-topped car as it traveled through Normandy, making it somersault off the road. Rommel was found unconscious with multiple skull fractures and glass fragments in his face.



Adolf Hitler shakes hands with Rommel, an early admirer of “the Leader.” When Hitler rose to power, Rommel approved of his remilitarization plans and called him the “unifier of the nation.” Rommel wrote to his wife that the Führer “knows what is right for us.” Rommel never joined the National Socialist Party but attended their indoctrination courses and signed his letters, “Heil Hitler.” Hitler even gave him an autographed copy of *Mein Kampf*.

interview with the Gestapo put the blame for the assassination attempt on two field marshals—Rommel and Gen. Hans von Kluge. Kluge committed suicide by swallowing a cyanide pill rather than facing trial in Germany. Hofacker eventually signed a lengthy statement alleging that Rommel had guaranteed the conspirators his active support if the assassination succeeded. Hofacker claimed that Rommel had said, “Tell your gentlemen in Berlin that when the time comes they can count on me.”¹⁵

The Gestapo also interrogated Hitler’s new chief of intelligence, Col. Georg Hansen. Hansen admitted that Claus von Stauffenberg, the assassin, and Hofacker had stated to their fellow plotters on July 16, 1944 that Kluge and Rommel believed the west-

ern front would collapse within two weeks. Hansen was later tried and executed.¹⁶

The testimony of Rommel’s close friend and associate, Gen. Hans Speidel, was also extremely damaging to Rommel. Hitler was correctly convinced that Speidel was guilty, but Speidel’s superior intellect rescued him time and time again. After the Gestapo interrogations of Speidel were complete, the army’s Court of Honor was specially reconvened to hear the evidence against Speidel. Lt. Gen. Heinrich Kirchheim’s sworn affidavit of the hearing recorded Gestapo chief Ernst Kaltenbrunner as stating:

Speidel has admitted under interrogation that he was informed of the assassination plot by an emissary from Stülpnagel, but

Speidel claims to have duly reported this to his immediate superior, Field Marshal Rommel, and he says it is not his fault if the field marshal did not pass his warning on. In fact—this is Speidel’s case—he did not realize that Rommel kept the warning to himself.¹⁷

The case against Speidel strongly incriminated Rommel in the conspiracy. When Keitel announced, “The Führer has expressed the view that there can be no doubt that Speidel is guilty,” Kirchheim pointed out that the burden of proof was on the prosecution. The court acquitted Speidel of the conspiracy charges. The witch-hunt against Rommel accelerated.¹⁸

Eugen Maier, the local party boss, also visited Rommel at his home and confided to Rommel that the senior

SS officer in Ulm had been overheard openly stating that Rommel no longer believed in Germany's ultimate victory. Rommel confirmed that he did not believe a German victory was possible. Rommel said about Hitler: "That damned fool! You can't have any faith in him at all! Since I saw the Führer in November 1942 I've come to realize that his mental faculties have steadily declined." Unknown to Rommel, Maier forwarded Rommel's statement to his boss, Martin Bormann, who was Hitler's personal secretary.¹⁹

ROMMEL'S DEATH

Rommel was out of favor with Hitler after the successful Allied invasion in the west. Hitler said about Rommel: "He tried to find some other way out than the purely military. At one time, you know, he was also predicting imminent collapse in Italy; yet it still hasn't happened. Events proved him wrong there and justified my decision to leave Field Marshal Kesselring in charge. ... I regard Rommel, within certain limitations, as being an exceptionally bold and also a clever commander. But I don't regard him as a stayer, and everybody shares that view."²⁰

Hitler's statement reveals his disappointment with Rommel, but not a sense of betrayal. Hitler's view of Rommel changed, however, when he received the aforementioned damaging reports against Rommel.²¹

Rommel was unaware of all the false witness testimony being made against him. In fact, Rommel was hoping for a new command in the east. When Rommel's son Manfred asked him if he would accept such a command, Rommel replied: "My dear boy, our enemy in the east is so terrible that every other consideration has to give way before it. If he [Stalin] succeeds in overrunning Europe, even only temporarily, it will be the end of everything which has made life appear worth living! Of course I would go."²²

Unfortunately, Rommel was never

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Among the great misconceptions of modern times is the assumption that Benito Mussolini was Adolf Hitler's junior partner, who made no significant contributions to the Axis effort in World War II. That conclusion originated with Allied propagandists determined to boost Anglo-American morale, while undermining Axis cooperation.

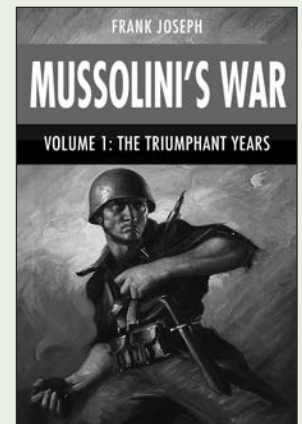
The Duce's failings, real or imagined, were grossly inflated and ridiculed, his successes pointedly demeaned or ignored. Mainstream historians love to tell you that Italy's navy, air and land forces were nothing more than a bungling bunch of clowns. So effective was this campaign of lies that it became postwar history, and is still generally taken for granted, even by otherwise well-informed students of World War II—even by many Italians themselves!

But a closer examination by historian and author Frank Joseph of original, often neglected, recently disclosed materials presents an entirely different picture. They shine new light, for example, on Italy's submarine service, the world's greatest in terms of tonnage, its boats sinking nearly 750,000 tons of Allied shipping. By mid-1942, Mussolini's navy fought its way back from crushing defeats and became the dominant power in the Mediterranean. Italy's Savoia-Marchetti *Sparrowhawk* bombers accounted for 72 Allied warships and 196 freighters sunk. On June 7, 1942, infantry of the Italian X Corps saved Rommel's 15th Brigade near Gazala, in North Africa, from otherwise certain annihilation.

These and numerous other disclosures combine to debunk lingering propaganda stereotypes of the inept, ineffectual Italian armed forces and their allegedly inept commanders and supreme leader. That dated portrayal is rendered obsolete by *Mussolini's War: Volume 1—The Triumphant Years*.

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CARL VON STÜLPNAGEL

Implicated Rommel in the Valkyrie plot to assassinate Adolf Hitler.



HANS SPEIDEL



CÄSAR VON HOFACKER



LUCIE ROMMEL

Erwin's steadfast wife.

given the opportunity to command in the east. On October 14, 1944, Gen. Wilhelm Burgdorf and Gen. Ernst Maisel visited Rommel at his home. Once behind closed doors, Burgdorf came straight to the point: Rommel was accused of being complicit in the attempt on Hitler's life. Burgdorf showed Rommel copies of the interrogations of Stülpnagel, Hofacker and Speidel.

A letter from Hitler gave Rommel two choices: 1) If Rommel believed himself to be innocent of the allegations against him, then Rommel must report to Hitler in person in Berlin, or 2) Rommel could take his own life by swallowing a fast-acting poison Burgdorf had brought with him for that purpose.²³

Burgdorf told Rommel that Rommel's "treason" would never be made public if he swallowed the poison. Instead, the official story would be that Rommel died of complications from his wounds. Rommel would be given a state funeral, his wife Lucie would receive the full pension of a field marshal's widow, and no reprisals would be taken against Rommel's family or members of his household.²⁴

After almost an hour spent with Burgdorf and Maisel, Rommel excused himself to speak to his wife. Rommel said, "In a quarter of an hour I shall be dead. I'm accused of having taken part in the attempt to kill Hitler. ... They say von Stülpnagel, Speidel

and von Hofacker have denounced me. It's the usual trick. I've told them that I don't believe it and that it cannot be true, but the Führer has given me the choice of taking poison or being dragged before the People's Court. They have brought the poison; they say it will take only three seconds to act."²⁵

After rejecting Lucie's advice to fight back, Rommel repeated to Manfred what he had just told the boy's mother, and that Manfred was to maintain the strictest silence about the agreement. Rommel climbed into the back seat of the car waiting for him. The car drove down the lane for about five minutes and then, at a signal from Burgdorf, pulled off the road and stopped. Rommel took the poison and was pronounced dead by a doctor in Ulm.²⁶

CONCLUSION

Erwin Rommel was given a state funeral as promised on October 18, 1944. Lucie collected her full pension, her entire household was not interfered with in any way by German authorities and the fiction that Rommel had died of his wounds was carefully maintained. The integrity of Rommel's memory and legacy was preserved for the German people.²⁷

Rommel was the one German field marshal whom all of the Western Allies respected, and whom many senior British and American officers

openly admired. Hans Speidel successfully emphasized his role as Rommel's chief of staff to enhance his career in postwar Germany. Speidel was commissioned as *generalleutnant* in West Germany in 1955, and two years later he was appointed commander-in-chief of the NATO ground forces in Central Europe.²⁸ The fact that Speidel had lied about Rommel's involvement in the conspiracy against Hitler, and that Speidel's perjury had contributed to Rommel's premature death, did not seem to bother the NATO military leaders.

Rommel was universally admired by his troops and always acted in what he thought was the best interest of Germany.

David Irving writes: "We can remember Rommel's genius for the unexpected, his mechanical gifts [and] his original tactic devices. Combat troops are not fools; they can sift the charlatans from the great commanders. Without exception, Rommel's troops—of whatever nationality—adored him."²⁹ ♦

ENDNOTES:

1 Butler, Daniel Allen, *Field Marshal: The Life and Death of Erwin Rommel*, Philadelphia, PA: Casemate, 2015, 9.

2 *Ibid.*, 133.

3 *Ibid.*, 150-151, 193.

4 *Ibid.*, 337.

5 Irving, David, *The Trail of the Fox*, NY: Thomas Congdon Books, 1997, 313.

6 *Ibid.*, 396-399.

7 *Ibid.*, 412-414.



The casket of Erwin Rommel. It is said that on October 14, 1944, Rommel was given the option of a public trial for treason as a co-conspirator in the plot to kill Hitler, or of taking cyanide. He chose to kill himself—bafflingly, since he probably knew nothing of such a plot. He was given a state funeral with full military honors, and it was announced he had died of his war wounds. Hitler announced an official day of mourning for the beloved fallen hero.

8 Marshall, Charles F., *Discovering the Rommel Murder: The Life and Death of the Desert Fox*, Mechanicsburg, PA: Stackpole Books, 1994, 147-148.

9 *Ibid.*, 235-236.

10 Todor, Richard, *Hitler's Revolution*, Chicago: 2013, 257.

11 Hankey, Maurice Pascal Alers, *Politics, Trials and Errors*, Chicago: Regnery, 1950, 125-126.

12 Lucas, James, *Last Days of the Reich: The Collapse of Nazi Germany, May 1945*, London: Arms and Armour Press, 1986, 196.

13 Butler, Daniel Allen, *Field Marshal*, op. cit., 518-519, 536; Irving, David, *The Trail of the Fox*. Op. cit., 406, 426; Marshall, Charles F., *Discovering the Rommel Murder*, op. cit., 225.

14 Irving, David, *The Trail of the Fox*, op. cit., 428-429, 432.

15 *Ibid.*, 429-432, 440, 442.

16 Wikipedia, "Georg Hansen."

(wikipedia.org/wiki/Georg_Hansen)

17 Irving, David, *The Trail of the Fox*, op. cit., 437.

18 *Ibid.*, 437-438.

19 Butler, Daniel Allen, *Field Marshal*, op. cit., 536-537.

20 Irving, David, *The Trail of the Fox*, op. cit., 430-431.

21 *Ibid.*, 431.

22 Butler, Daniel Allen, *Field Marshal*, op. cit., 540.

23 *Ibid.*, 539-540.

24 *Ibid.*, 541.

25 *Ibid.*

26 *Ibid.*, 541-543.

27 *Ibid.*, 545-546.

28 *Ibid.*, 509-510.

29 Irving, David, *The Trail of the Fox*, op. cit., 454.

JOHN WEAR was born in 1953 in Houston. He graduated with a degree in accounting from Southern Methodist University in 1974 and passed the CPA exam later that year. He graduated from the University of Texas Law School in 1977 and passed the Texas bar in 1978. Wear, who is currently retired, worked most of his career as a CPA. His most recent employment was from 1994 to 2008 with Lacerte Software, a tax division of Intuit. Thanks to the generous help of two friends, Wear has a website at wearswar.wordpress.com. In addition to publishing his articles, the site has a Nuremberg Farce Quote of the Week section, a Wears War Movie Review section, and a Fake History Lie of the Month section. Readers are encouraged to sign up to receive Wear's email newsletter. The Wears War website (www.wearswar.wordpress.com) is designed to be informative and humorous. The goal is to bring history in accord with the facts while being entertaining and enjoyable to read.

THE
DEMOLITION
OF THE

REICH RENAISSANCE

The supposedly civilized Allies, after conquering Germany in World War II, went on a rampage of artistic destruction the likes of which the Earth had never seen before or since. . . .

By Michael Walsh



Nude statues of the ideal female and male bodies were installed in the streets of Berlin on the occasion of the 1936 Summer Olympics. Berlin won the bid in April 1931, two years before the NSDAP came to power. It was the last time ever that the International Olympic Committee gathered to vote in a city bidding as the host.

The sacking of Rome was not as destructive as were the Allies as their armies finally overwhelmed Germany in the spring of 1945. Occupied by the joint forces of the British, Soviet and American empires, Hitler's Reich, second only to the United States in terms of national wealth, was defenseless against wanton destruction, plunder and brigandage.

Marked for obliteration were all artworks, motifs, busts and sculptures, and all porcelain and ceramic figurines that represented the art of the Reich. Particularly targeted for destruction or pillage were artworks that reflected a Europe in harmony with the cultures of ancient Greece and Rome, but with the distinct brand of ideological National Socialism.

Massive, systematic destruction of artworks has

since continued in accordance with the terms of the Potsdam Agreement. Under this protocol, the Allies set about smashing countless sculptures and burning thousands of paintings. Around 8,722 artworks were plundered and shipped to military depositories in the U.S. The Allied book-burning fest included 34,645 book titles plus every school textbook published from 1933 to 1945.

Aesthetically, Hitler's Reich reached out to the Greek epoch for inspiration. This was reflected in works of priceless art from miniature pieces of priceless porcelain to monuments and sculp-

The sacking of Rome was not as destructive as were the Allies as their armies overran Germany in 1945.

tures that broke the skyline wherever these great statues were situated.

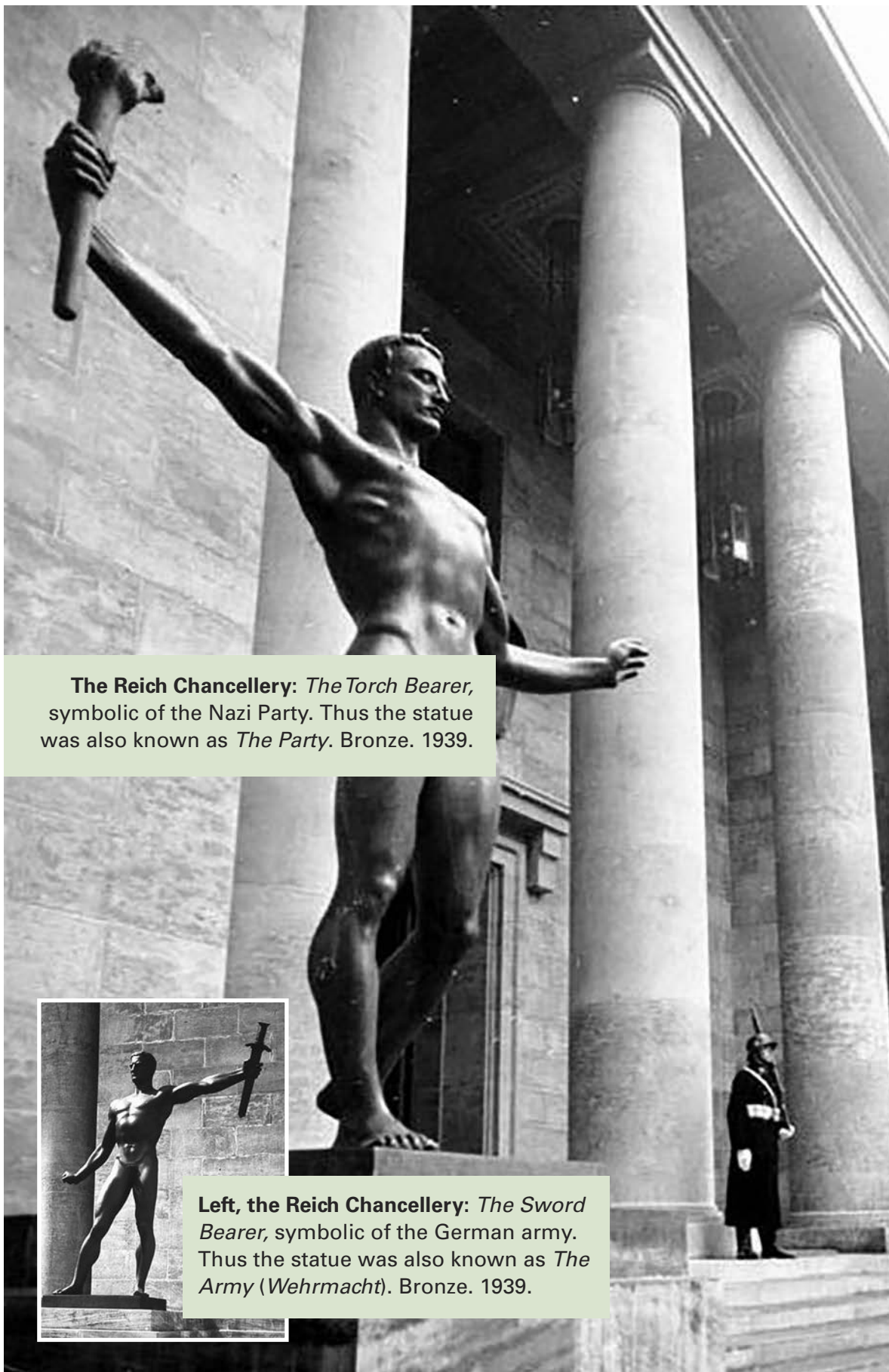
Many architectural triumphs were displayed at Olympic and international trade and cultural spectacles. Such events were extravagantly adorned by the most stunning statues and sculptures.

These neo-classical grandeurs have since been destroyed and their records airbrushed out of the history books. However, thanks to photographic records, the names and works of some of the greatest sculptors in history may be better known and appreciated in 2,000 years than they are today.

The staggering beauty and dimension of the statues, monuments and war memorials created by Arno Breker, Fritz Klimsch, Josef Thorak and Ernst Kunst among many others might be forgotten without the painstaking research into the archives of collectors



Professor and master sculptor Arno Breker.



The Reich Chancellery: *The Torch Bearer*, symbolic of the Nazi Party. Thus the statue was also known as *The Party*. Bronze. 1939.

Left, the Reich Chancellery: *The Sword Bearer*, symbolic of the German army. Thus the statue was also known as *The Army (Wehrmacht)*. Bronze. 1939.

throughout the world including, of course, Russia and Poland. Totally destroyed were 90% of the works completed by Arno Breker, described by French sculptor and painter Aristide Maillol as a German Michelangelo.

In 1937, Breker (1900-1991) was appointed state sculptor by President-Chancellor Adolf Hitler. The outstanding craftsman was provided with a large property that included a studio and was given free rein to employ as many assistants as required. His twin sculptures *The Party* and *The Army* held a prominent position at the entrance to the Reich Chancellery.

Arno Breker said, "I am often asked why I use athletes as models and whether this is not outmoded. My answer: That which is good never becomes obsolete. Athletes are the best models for sculpture. It is impossible for a sculptor like me, who loves the triad of beauty of the body, spirit and soul, to overlook either a male or a female athlete."

Arno Breker was born in Elberfeld, in the north of Germany. The son of a stone mason, he began to study architecture, along with stone-carving and anatomy. When 20 years of age, he was accepted into the Düsseldorf Academy of Arts where he concentrated on sculpture.

The young craftsman first visited Paris in 1924, shortly before finishing his studies. In Paris, he befriended



The courtyard of the New Reich Chancellery displayed Arno Breker's sculptures in 1940. *The Torch Bearer* and *The Sword Bearer* mentioned on the facing page can be seen above flanking the entrance.

Jean Cocteau, Jean Renoir, Pablo Picasso, Daniel-Henry Kahnweiler and Alfred Flechtheim.

Breker also established close relationships with important figures in the art world, including Charles Despiau, Isamu Noguchi, Maurice de Vlaminck and André Dunoyer de Segonzac, all of whom he later portrayed.

In 1934, he returned to Germany on the advice of Max Liebermann. Alfred Rosenberg later hailed his sculptures

as expressions of "mighty momentum and willpower" (*Wucht und Willenhaftigkeit*). Breker accepted commissions from the National Socialist government from 1933 through 1942, which included his works being shown in occupied Paris in 1942.

In 1936, Prof. Breker was awarded a commission for two sculptures representing athletic prowess, intended for the 1936 Olympic Games, one was called *Decathlete* (*Zehnkämpfer*) and the other *The Victress* (*Die Siegerin*). The neo-classical nature of his work, with titles like *Comradeship*, *Torchbearer* and *Sacrifice*, typified National Socialist ideals, and suited the characteristics of the architecture of National Socialist Germany.

In 1948 Breker was designated a "fellow traveler" of the National So-



Speer (far left), Hitler and Josef Thorak (center) in Munich, 1936.



Above, a painting of Prof. Josef Thorak (1939) crafted by Fritz Erler (1913-1967). At right, Thorak's group sculpture, entitled *Comradeship*, is shown at the German Pavilion, Paris Exposition Internationale, 1937.

cialists and heavily fined, whereupon he returned to Düsseldorf.

In 1970, the master sculptor was commissioned by the king of Morocco to produce works for the United Nations building in Casablanca. The monumental work was later destroyed; by whom and for what purpose remains a mystery. Other works followed, including portraits of nationalist Egyptian President Anwar Sadat, who wrote, "My dear Hitler, I congratulate you from the bottom of my heart. Even if you appear to have been defeated, in reality you are the victor."

While nearly all of Breker's sculptures survived WWII, more than 90% of his public works were systematically destroyed by the Allies after the end of the war.

Of the many great sculptors of the Reich, the name of Josef Thorak (1889-1952) stands out as representing the best of 4,000 years of European art. The son of a Salzburg master potter, Thorak attended evening courses at the Vienna School of Arts and Crafts and at the Vienna Academy of Fine Arts; he was a

pupil of Josef Breitner, Prof. Müllner and the sculptor Anton Hanak.

From 1933 onwards, Thorak was associated with Arno Breker and deemed to be one of the two official sculptors of the Third Reich. In his immense studio situated in Baldheim outside Munich, Thorak worked diligently on sculptures intended to represent the folklife of Germany as reflecting the ideals of National Socialism. These works tended to be heroic in scale and, at up to 65 feet (20 meters) in height, they were impressive.

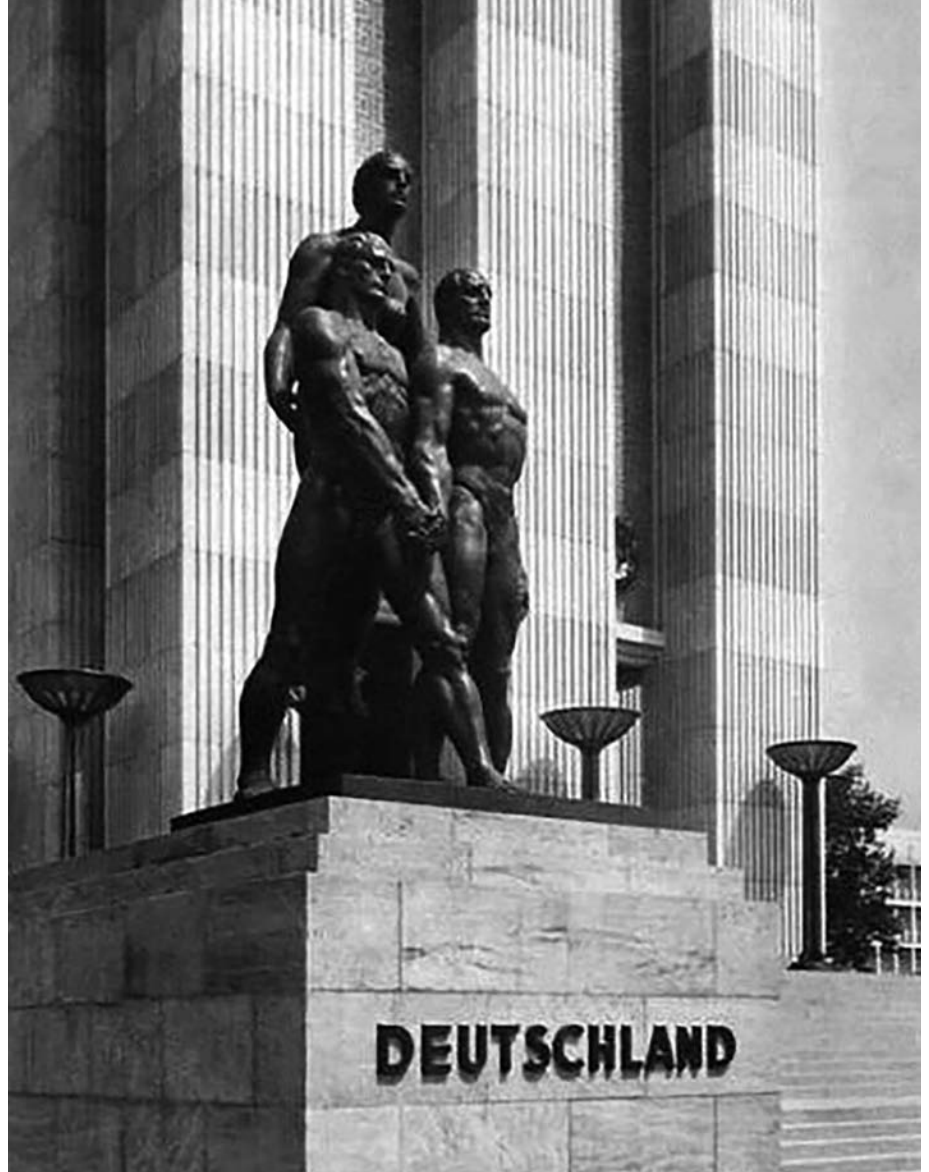
In 1935, works by Thorak were displayed in a major exhibition in Berlin organized by Amt Rosenberg, an official body for cultural policy within the National Socialist Party, founded in 1934.

A year later Thorak completed the sculpture *Faustkämpfer*, which was

modeled after the boxer Max Schmeling. This was destined for the Berlin Olympic Stadium of 1936, where the internationally renowned boxer earned an Olympic medal.

Albert Speer referred to Thorak as "my sculptor." Thorak was chosen to create the group of sculpted figures for the German pavilion at the World Fair held in Paris. His *Comradeship* stood outside the German pavilion, depicting two enormous nude males, clasp hands and standing defiantly side by side, in a pose of defense and racial camaraderie. In 1937, Thorak was entrusted with the direction of a *Meisterklasse* for sculpturing at the Munich Academy.

No fewer than 44 works by Thorak were displayed at the *Grosse Deutsche Kunstausstellung GDK* (Great German Art Exhibition) from 1937 to 1944.



Five of these works of art were purchased by Chancellor Adolf Hitler, and others were purchased by Albert Speer, Dr. Joseph Goebbels, government ministers Robert Ley and Martin Bormann. Ley bought *Pietà* at the GDK 1942, for 100,000 Reichsmarks and Albert Speer bought *Francesca da Rimini*, GDK 1943, for 200,000 Reichsmarks, the highest price ever paid for a work of art at the GDK.

The two impressive bronze sculpture groups flanking the entrance of the German Pavilion of the 1937 Paris World Exhibition (*Die Familie* and *Kameraden*) were melted down in 1949. Originally the 23-foot-high sculptures stood for security, pride, self-consciousness, purity, discipline; in other words, “the New Germany.”

After the war, Thorak told *Time* magazine: “Hitler understood me, and if what I do is art, he understood art.” Breker continued with his work after 1945 while the embittered Thorak endured being an outcast by the Allies and their unconstitutional regime. The heartbroken sculptor died on February 26, 1952 in Hartmannsberg am Chiemsee and is interred in his mother’s grave in Salzburg.

THE THORAK HORSES I, II AND III

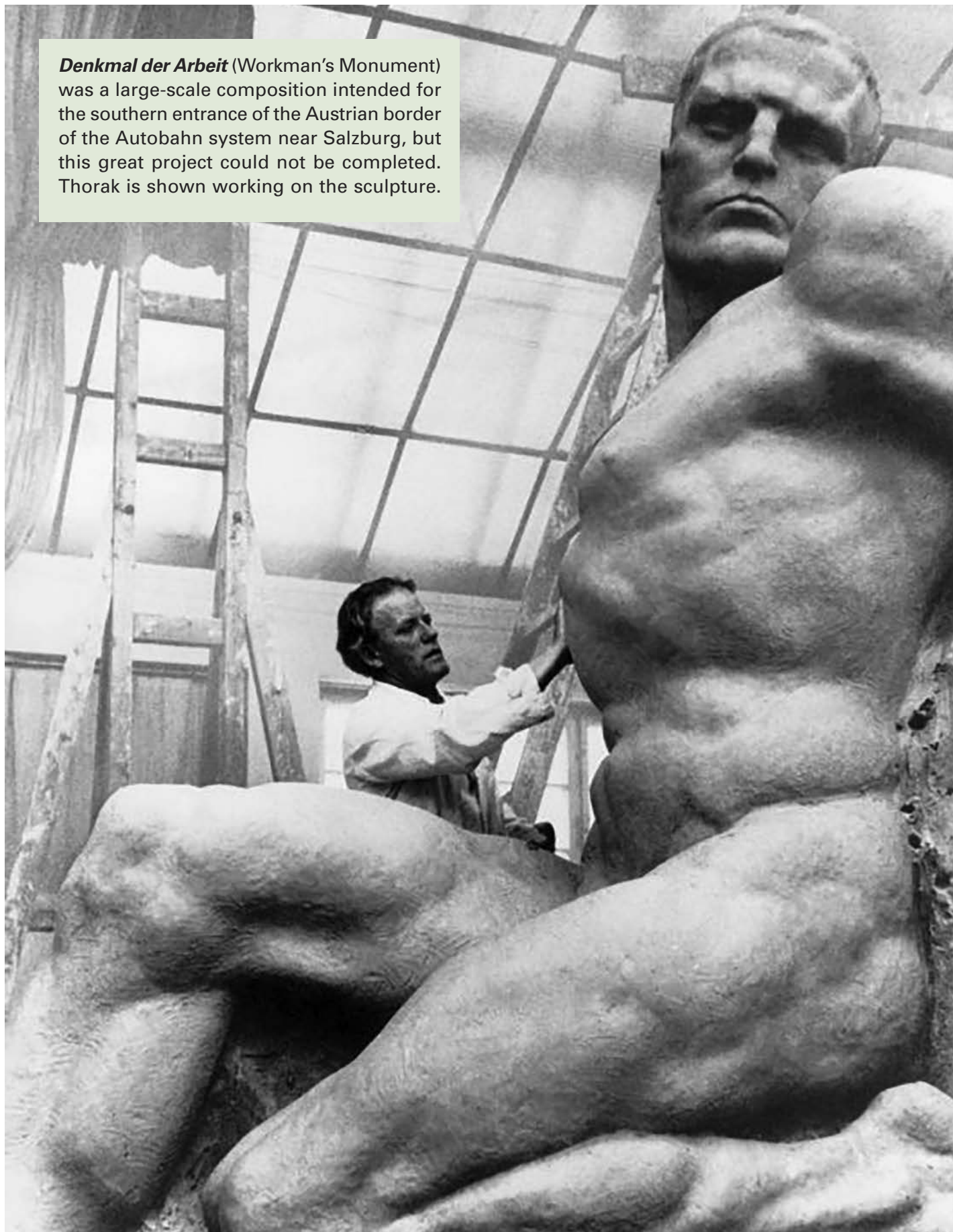
For several years, Thorak worked on the monumental sculpture *Bekroenung des Maerzfeldes*. But the two bronze horses from *Bekroenung des Maerzfeldes* were finally placed in the garden-terrace of the *Neue Reichskan-*



Above, *Pietà: Frau mit Mann*, sculpted by Josef Thorak and presented as a postcard, from the Grosse Deutsche Kunstausstellung GDK (Great German Art Exhibition) 1942, Room 2. This piece was purchased by Reich Minister Robert Ley for 100.000 RM. It is based upon much older Christian models of the Virgin Mary holding the dead Christ.

At left, Arno Breker’s statue *Readiness* (1939) and another statue crafted by Breker are shown toppled over, ignored and discarded in a backyard, 1945.

Denkmal der Arbeit (Workman's Monument) was a large-scale composition intended for the southern entrance of the Austrian border of the Autobahn system near Salzburg, but this great project could not be completed. Thorak is shown working on the sculpture.



Shown is a portion of a 1940 bronze relief called *Der Rächer* (*The Avenger*), by German sculptor Arno Breker. It employs a consistent thematic tradition in which a national hero defeats an evil serpent representing lies. The Germans also used this theme in their war propaganda in WWI and WWII. This symbolic artistic tradition appears throughout Western and Christian art for millennia, e.g. St. George battling the dragon or even further back to sculptures of Hercules and Laocoön wrestling with serpents.



zlei in Berlin, in front of the *Arbeitszimmer* (study) of Adolf Hitler.

After a series of bomb attacks in Berlin during November 1943, the two life-size horses were brought from the *Neue Reichskanzlei* to Arno Breker's atelier in the Wriezen, 12.5 miles outside Berlin.

After 1945, the Soviets placed the two horses at the sports field of a military barrack in Eberswalde, East Germany. On this sports field they also placed two Arno Breker sculptures (*Kuender*, GDK 1940, and *Berufung*) and two bronzes by Fritz Klimsch (*Olympia*, GDK 1938, and *Galathea*, GDK 1939).

Thorak's works were often monu-



At left, the nearly 60-foot high workshop of Josef Thorak in Baldham near Munich, featuring this massive sculpture, was designed by German architect and Reich Minister Albert Speer.

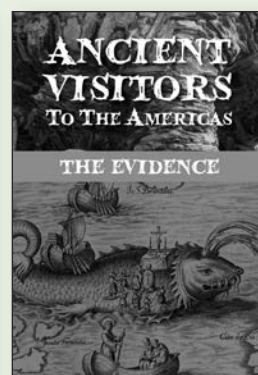
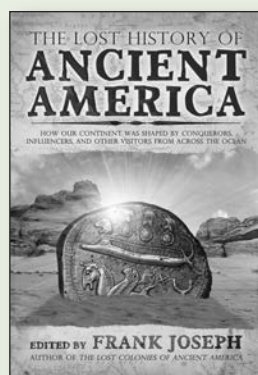
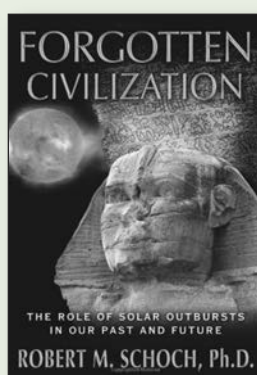
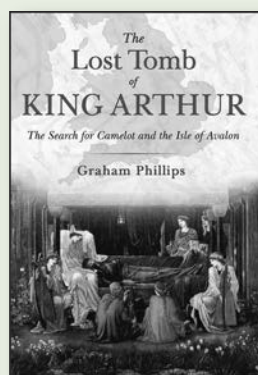
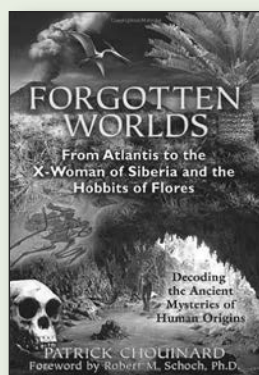
mental, particularly those meant to grace the autobahns and the National Socialist Party Rally Grounds in Nürnberg, and so his studio had to be very large.

A favorite theme for classical artists has been Leda and the swan.

MICHAEL WALSH, leader of the British Movement from 1968 to 1984, is arguably the post-war's most influential ethno-nationalist. An Irish national, his father Patrick was a U.S. national guardsman and associate of Ernest Hemingway. A frontline fighter in four conflicts, his father's spirit inspired Michael to match his colorful life. Michael, an international journalist and broadcaster, was voted writer of the year by *Euro Weekly News*. Semi-retired, he lives in Mediterranean Spain and is the author of 39 books—and counting.

Paul Matthias Padua's sensual painting of this subject matter created a controversy at the 1938 exhibit, but Hitler ordered that it remain on display.

Another favored theme from antiquity was the judgment of Paris, in which the Trojan warrior Paris was commanded by Zeus to choose the comeliest goddess from among Athena, Hera and Aphrodite. Paris chose Aphrodite; his reward was the most beautiful woman in the world, Helen, which led to the Trojan wars. This Thorak work, *Das Urteil des Paris*, designed as a fountain grouping, was one of the main features of the 1941 Haus der Kunst exhibition. ❖



ANCIENT HISTORY BOOKS

Forgotten Worlds: From Atlantis to the Hobbits

Over and over again, mainstream views of early history—which state that the first civilizations arose around 3500 B.C.—are plagued by evidence of much older civilizations, evidence ranging from artifacts and inexplicable remains to pyramids and ubiquitous myths that clearly speak of great empires prior to the rise of the Sumerian city states and pharaonic Egypt. Viewing Atlantis and its related myths as a metaphor for a long-lost global civilization, Patrick Chouinard explores the mythological, cultural, religious and archeological evidence for many forgotten civilizations across the world. Softcover, 288 pages, \$20.

The Lost Tomb of King Arthur

One of the most enigmatic figures in world history, King Arthur has been the subject of many fantastical tales over the past 1,500 years, leading many scholars to regard him, and his fabled city of Camelot, simply as myth. But, as Graham Phillips shows through a wealth of literary and scientific evidence, King Arthur was a real man, Camelot a real place, and the legendary Excalibur a real sword—and Phillips has located them all. Phillips examines the earliest stories of Arthur as well as previously unknown ancient manuscripts preserved in the vaults of the British Library. He reveals the mythic king as a real-life A.D. 500 leader who united the British. Softcover, 304 pages, \$20.

Forgotten Civilization: The Role of Solar Outbursts on Our Past and Future

Building upon his revolutionary theory that the Sphinx dates back much further than 2600 B.C., archaeoastronomer Robert Schoch reveals scientific evidence of an advanced stone age civilization predating ancient Egypt, Sumeria and Greece, as well as the catastrophe he believes destroyed it 12,000 years ago. What can its legacy teach us about our own future? This book demonstrates, based on the astounding 12,000-year-old megalithic complex of Göbekli Tepe, that an advanced neolithic civilization did exist thousands of years further back than believed possible and that they had been charting the skies and building impressive megalithic complexes. Softcover, 384 pages, #688, \$19.

The Races of Europe

By Carleton S. Coon, anthropology professor at Harvard. Although printed in 1939, this work remains a standard in racial typology. After a huge survey of the available data, Coon concluded that: The white race is of dual origin, consisting of sapiens and neanderthal types and purely sapiens types; the Upper Paleolithic people are the indigenous people of Europe; the Mediterraneans invaded Europe during the Neolithic period; when Upper Paleolithic survivors and Mediterraneans mixed, a process of “dinarization” occurred. Coon classified the white races after regions or archeological sites such as Borreby, Ladogan, East Baltic, Danubian, Lappish, Irano-Afghan, Hallstatt, Tronder, Dinaric, Noric, Armenoid etc. Softcover, 8.5 x 11, 436 pages, hundreds of maps, charts, photos, #608, \$40.

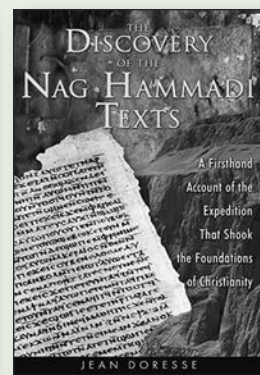
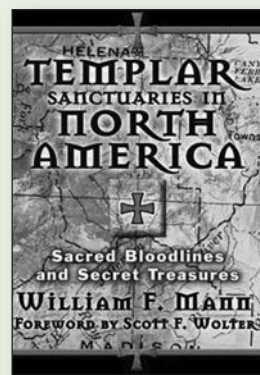
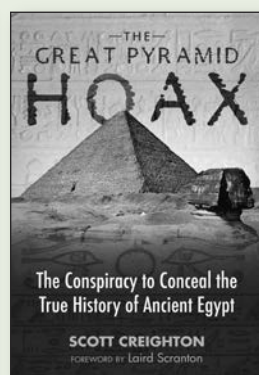
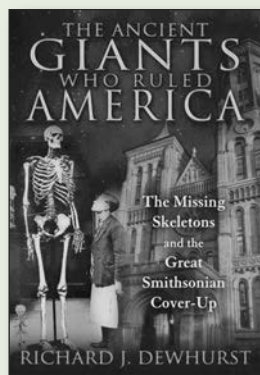
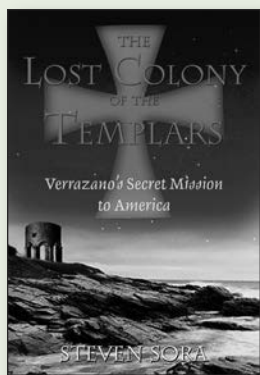
The Lost History of Ancient America

This book by Frank Joseph and 20 eminent contributors presents new evidence of transoceanic visitors to old America, hundreds—even thousands—of years before Christopher Columbus. You will learn about: Old World plants in North America, underwater ruins off the coast of Oregon, Bronze Age oil wells in Pennsylvania, horses in America before Columbus, an Egyptian-style cat burial in Illinois, Mexican pyramid’s liquid mercury, Kelts in Michigan, Greeks in Missouri, stone faces in Peru, Old World axes in America, ancient Georgia’s city of shells, the Topper site—34,000 years before the Siberians, Vikings in Ontario, King Arthur’s American colony, more. Softcover, 288 pages, #755, \$19.

Ancient Visitors to the Americas: The Evidence

Articles cover the Kensington Rune Stone, Templars and Vikings in America, ancient Irish in America, Bronze Age copper miners in America, the Burrows Cave debate, white ancestors of many American Indian tribes, Phoenicians in America, ancient Chinese and Japanese artifacts found in Central and South America, the Newport Tower mystery, pre-Columbian maps of the Americas and the many Old World scripts found carved in stones in the Americas—including one of Minoan origin—plus more. Softcover, 183 pages, \$15.

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The Lost Colony of the Templars: Verrazano's Secret Mission to America

In 1524 the Italian explorer Giovanni da Verrazano was sent by French King Francis I on an expedition ostensibly to find a shorter route to China. However, his true mission, says author Steven Sora, was to contact a Templar colony that had been established in what is now Newport, Rhode Island—site of the stone mystery tower—by Henry Sinclair at the end of the 14th century. Softcover, 288 pages, #689, \$17.

The Ancient Giants Who Ruled America

Here's a groundbreaking study of the substantial evidence for a former race of large humans in North America and its 150-year suppression by the Smithsonian Institution. This book shows how possibly hundreds of giant skeletons have been found, particularly in the Mississippi Valley, as well as the ruins of the cities of the so-called "giants." Author Richard Dewhurst also explores 400 years of giant finds, including newspaper articles, first-person accounts etc. Softcover, 357 pages, \$21.

The Great Pyramid Hoax: The Conspiracy to Conceal the True History of Ancient Egypt

By Scott Creighton. Foreword by Laird Scranton. The origins of the Great Pyramid of Giza are shrouded in mystery. Believed to be the tomb of an Egyptian king, even though no remains have ever been found, its construction date of roughly 2550 B.C. is tied to only one piece of evidence: the crudely painted marks within the pyramid's hidden chambers that refer to the 4th Dynasty's King Khufu, discovered in 1837 by Col. Howard Vyse and his team. Using evidence from the time of the discovery, along with high-definition photos of the actual marks, Creighton reveals how and why the marks were faked. Analyzing Vyse's private diary, he reveals forgery instructions to his two assistants, and what the anachronistic sign should have been. He examines recent chemical analysis of the marks along with the eyewitness testimony of Humphries Brewer, who worked with Vyse at Giza in 1837. Creighton's study strikes down one of the most fundamental assertions of orthodox Egyptologists and reopens questions about the Great Pyramid's true age. Softcover, 224 pages, 75 B&W illustrations, #787, \$16.

Atlantis in the Caribbean

Disproving many well-known Atlantis theories and providing a new growing hypothesis, Andrew Collins shows that what Plato recounts is the memory of a major ice-age cataclysm 13,000 years ago, when a comet devastated the island of Cuba and submerged part of the Bahamian landmass in the Caribbean. He parallels Plato's account with corroborating ancient myths and legends from the indigenous people of North and South America, such as the Maya, the Quiché, the Yuchi of Oklahoma, the islanders of the Antilles, and the native peoples of Brazil. The author explains how the comet that destroyed Atlantis in the Caribbean was the same comet that formed the "Carolina Bays"

across the mid-Atlantic. He reveals evidence of sunken ruins, ancient complexes spanning more than 10 acres that clearly suggest urban development and meticulously planned road systems. Softcover, 528 pages, two eight-page B&W inserts, 19 B&W illustrations, #784, \$20.

Makers of Civilization in Race & History

Laurence Austine Waddell delves into the origins of civilization. He examines the rise of the Sumerians, who he believed were Aryans, their origins and propagation of civilization, their extension of it to Egypt and Crete, and the personalities and achievements of their kings. He also discusses the historical origins of the Sumerian mythic gods and heroes, which date from about 3380 B.C. Includes 35 B&W plates, 168 illustrations and five maps. Softcover, 756 pages, #722, \$35.

Templar Sanctuaries in North America

Drawing on his access as Grand Archivist of the Knights Templar of Canada and his own role as a descendant of both Sinclair and the Anishinabe tribe, William Mann examines new evidence of the Knights Templar in the New World long before Columbus. He reveals the secret settlements they built as they moved westward across the vast wilderness of North America, evading the European church and royal houses. He explains how the Templars found refuge in the sacred medicine lodges of the Algonquins, whose ceremonies bear striking resemblance to initiations of Freemasonry. Explores how Sinclair built sacred monuments, including the Newport Tower. The author also reveals the search for Templar sanctuaries to be the chief motivation behind the Lewis and Clark expedition and the murder of Lewis. Softcover, 416 pages, 88 B&W illustrations, #785, \$20.

The Discovery of the Nag Hammadi Texts: A Firsthand Account of the Expedition

Hidden for 16 centuries, the Nag Hammadi library, the most prodigious collection of sacred gnostic texts, was discovered in the late 1940s in Chenoboskion, a remote hamlet in upper Egypt. Among them was the Gospel according to Thomas, which aroused international publicity and alerted the world to the significance of this archeological find, believed by many scholars to surpass the Dead Sea Scrolls in importance. Here is the original survey of the contents of these documents and their significance. Jean Dorese's narrative allows readers direct contact with an ancient form of Christianity through the philosophical wealth of the texts—ranging from gnostic revelations and Christian apocrypha to Hermetic literature. Included is the original English translation of the Gospel of Thomas published in 1960. 40,000 copies sold of earlier editions. Sheds new light on the vanished world in which Christianity was born. The author was in the party that discovered these ancient Coptic documents. Softcover, 384 pages, #786, 12 B&W illustrations, \$20.

GAS CHAMBERS OF TREBLINKA

The establishment says Treblinka was a death camp where some 870,000 Jews were murdered in cold blood. The main evidence comes from several eyewitness survivors. What exactly did they say?

By John Wear

Traditional Holocaust historians state that Treblinka was a pure extermination camp in which approximately 870,000 Jews were murdered. The number of Jewish survivors of Treblinka is generally thought to have been between 40 and 70, and probably closer to the lower figure.¹ This article will examine the credibility of several Jewish survivors of Treblinka.

CHIL RAJCHMAN

Chil Rajchman was a Jewish survivor of Treblinka who was interviewed by the U.S. Office of Special Investigations in 1980. He later traveled to the United States to appear as a witness for the prosecution in the extradition trial of John Demjanjuk. Rajchman also took the witness stand in Jerusalem where Demjanjuk was put on trial for allegedly being a murderous guard at Treblinka.² The Israeli Supreme Court ruled that



Treblinka star eyewitness Chil Rajchman (alias Yeheil Reichmann, alias Henryk Ruminowsky) showed himself again and again to be unreliable. He recalls: "At one time ... the blood rose to the surface of the ground and ignited like fuel." But blood, 90% water, does not burn.

Demjanjuk's guilt had not been proven, and that the eyewitness testimony of Rajchman and four other witnesses failed to credibly identify Demjanjuk.³

Rajchman described the "homicidal" gas chambers at Treblinka in his memoirs:

The *Schlauch* road is not long. In a few minutes you find yourself in a white structure, on which a Star of David is painted. On the steps of the structure stands a German, who points to the entrance and smiles—*Bitte, bitte!* The steps lead to a corridor lined with flowers and with long towels hanging on the walls.

The size of the gas chamber is seven by seven meters. In the middle of the chamber there are showerheads through which the gas is introduced. On one of the walls a thick pipe serves as an exhaust to remove the air. Thick felt around the doors of the chamber renders them airtight.

In this building there are some 10 gas chambers. At a short distance from the main structure there is a smaller one with three



The Treblinka Memorial: A large portion of the Treblinka camp grounds was paved over with concrete, and 17,000 cement blocks evocative of tombstones were placed there as an eternal memorial to the hundreds of thousands allegedly gassed to death at the transit camp. Most of what the court historians accept as true about the camp comes from questionable eyewitnesses, not proper forensic investigation.

gas chambers. By the doors stand several Germans who shove people inside. Their hands do not rest for a moment as they scream fiendishly—Faster, faster, keep moving!⁴

Austrian engineer Walter Lüftl and American engineer Friedrich Paul Berg have both documented that exhaust from diesel engines could not have been used for mass executions at Treblinka. Lüftl concludes in his report that the stories of gas chambers with diesel engines and gas vans at places such as Treblinka can only be disinformation.⁵

Berg writes: “However, the story [of mass gassings] becomes even more incredible when one discovers that far better sources of carbon monoxide, better even than gasoline engines, were readily available to the

Germans. Those other sources did not require either Diesel fuel or gasoline.”⁶

Rajchman in his memoirs reported the following horrific incident:

It once happened that an oven was brought next to a huge grave, where perhaps a quarter of a million people were buried. As usual, the oven was loaded with the proper number of bodies, and in the evening it was lit. But a strong wind carried the fire over to the huge grave and engulfed it in flames. The blood of some quarter of a million people began to flare, and thus burned for a night and a day. The whole camp administration came to look upon this marvel, gazing with satisfaction at the blaze. The blood came up to the surface and burned as if it were fuel.⁷

Since blood consists mostly of

water and is nonflammable, Rajchman’s story that blood burned as if it were fuel is totally absurd.⁸

Rajchman also reported other instances when the blood from gassed victims rose to the surface:

I remember that every morning when we went out to work, we would notice that the surfaces of the pits had burst in dozens of places. By day the ground was firmly trodden down, but at night the blood pressed up to the surface. ... The blood of tens of thousands of victims, unable to rest, thrust itself up to the surface.⁹

Rajchman’s story that “blood pressed up to the surface” at night but was trodden down during the day is ludicrous. Rajchman’s memoirs about his stay in Treblinka are

no more credible than his testimony at the trial of John Demjanjuk.

RICHARD GLAZAR

Richard Glazar was a Jew sent to Treblinka at the beginning of October 1942. He said he spent 10 months in Treblinka before escaping from the camp.¹⁰ Glazar in his memoirs stated that exhaust gases from motors were used in the gas chambers at Treblinka:

The gas chambers are the only brick buildings in the entire camp. Actually, they comprise two structures. At first was built—somewhat farther from the entrance—a smaller structure with three gas chambers, each about five by five meters. Sometime in the fall of 1942 the second building, containing 10 gas chambers, was completed. This building is located very close to the pipeline, at the point where it opens into the second part of the camp. There is a hallway running all the way down the middle of the new building. One enters the gas chambers, five on either side, from this hallway. The new gas chambers measure about seven by seven meters. The motor room is built onto the back wall, where the hallway ends. The exhaust gases from the motors are pumped into the gas chambers through conduits in the ceilings of the chambers. These conduits are disguised as showers.¹¹

Glazar made two major errors in his book. First, Glazar wrote that the Germans started to burn the corpses “one overcast November afternoon” in 1942.¹² This statement contradicts the standard holocaust literature, which claims the incineration of corpses did not start until March-April 1943.¹³

Second, Glazar said that he was part of a camouflage unit that performed forestry work in the vicinity of Treblinka. Glazar wrote:

The camouflage unit is the only one of the old work squads that still has enough real work to do. ... Several times a day ... some part of the 25-man unit has to go out into the forest, climb into the trees, harvest large branches, and carry them back into the camp, where they will be used for repairs. The other part of the unit straightens and firms up the posts, tightens the barbed wire, and weaves the new pine boughs into the fence until there are no longer any gaps in the dense green wall.¹⁴

Thus, according to Glazar, 25 inmates supplied Treblinka with its greenery for concealment. The “camouflage unit” would have been much



The only remaining conclusion is that most Jews at Treblinka were sent somewhere else.

larger if wood from the forest had been used to cremate the 870,000 corpses in Treblinka. The camouflage unit would also have chopped down the trees and then cut off the branches rather than engaging in tree-climbing activities. Yet Glazar apparently opines that such tree-felling never occurred during his time at Treblinka. Since historians universally state that there were no crematoria at Treblinka, this rules out the cremation of some 870,000 corpses using firewood.¹⁵

Air-photo evidence also indicates that the massive deforestation necessary to cremate 870,000 bodies never took place around Treblinka. Thomas Kues writes:

By comparing a detailed 1936 map of the Treblinka area with air photos taken by the Luftwaffe

in May and November 1944, we are able to estimate the scope of contemporary deforestation in the area. If 870,000 bodies had really been burned at Treblinka, then the procurement of the required fuel would have denuded the entire wooded area north of the camp site. The air photos show that this is clearly not the case. Rather, the visible possibly deforested areas—amounting to less than 10 hectares—indicate the cremation of at most some ten thousands of bodies.¹⁶

The argument that only a fraction of the corpses was burned is not valid, since the Soviet and Polish forensic examinations of Treblinka would have discovered hundreds of thousands of corpses. The Allies would have shown these corpses to the world as proof of a genocide by the Germans.

The only remaining conclusion is that most Jews at Treblinka were sent somewhere else, most likely to German-occupied Soviet territory. Glazar’s memoirs inadvertently confirmed the Revisionist thesis that Treblinka was a transit camp.¹⁷

JANKIEL WIERNIK

Jankiel Wiernik escaped from Treblinka and published a document in May 1944 describing his experiences at Treblinka. Wiernik wrote:

A Jew had been selected by the Germans to function as a supposed “bath attendant.” He stood at the entrance of the building housing the chambers and urged everyone to hurry inside before the water got cold. What irony! Amid shouts and blows, the people were chased into the chambers.

As I have already indicated, there was not much space in the gas chambers. People were smothered simply by overcrowding. The motor which generated the gas in the new chambers was defective, and so the helpless victims had to suffer for hours on end before they died. Satan himself could not have devised a

more fiendish torture. When the chambers were opened again, many of the victims were only half dead and had to be finished off with rifle butts, bullets or powerful kicks.

Often people were kept in the gas chambers overnight with the motor not turned on at all. Overcrowding and lack of air killed many of them in a very painful way. However, many survived the ordeal of such nights; particularly the children showed a remarkable degree of resistance. They were still alive when they were dragged out of the chambers in the morning, but revolvers used by the Germans made short work of them. ...¹⁸

So according to Wiernik, the gas chambers at Treblinka were not very efficient. Many victims suffocated or had to be killed with bullets, rifle butts or “powerful kicks.”

Jankiel Wiernik wrote: “Between 10,000 and 12,000 people were gassed each day.”¹⁹ Wiernik also wrote: “The number of transports grew daily, and there were periods when as many as 30,000 people were gassed in one day.”²⁰ This is an incredibly large number of people killed by a defective motor that took “hours on end” to kill the victims and which was frequently left off overnight.

Wiernik also wrote that handsome Bulgarian Jews were discriminated against: “These handsome Jews were not permitted an easy death. Only small quantities of gas were let into the chambers, so that their agony lasted through the night.”²¹ This would have made the gassing process at Treblinka even less efficient. I wonder how 870,000 Jews could have been killed by such inefficient methods.

Wiernik described the corpses of the alleged gassing victims: “All were equal. There was no longer any beauty or ugliness, for they were all yellow from the gas.”²² Actually, victims of carbon-monoxide poisoning exhibit a cherry-red or rosy red color-

ing.²³ Wiernik’s statement that the victims were “all yellow from the gas” is obviously false.

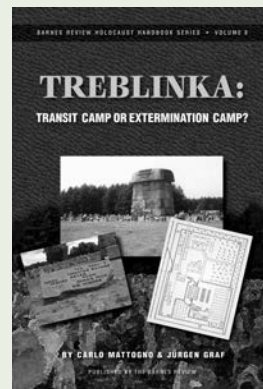
Wiernik wrote in regard to the cremation of corpses: “It turned out that bodies of women burned more easily than those of men. Accordingly, the bodies of women were used for kindling the fires. ... When corpses of pregnant women were cremated, their bellies would burst open. The fetus would be exposed and could be seen burning inside the mother’s womb.”²⁴ The absurdities promulgated by Wiernik are really beyond description, yet he is probably the most prominent witness to the alleged gassings at Treblinka.²⁵

ABRAHAM GOLDFARB

Abraham Goldfarb arrived in Treblinka on August 25, 1942, and escaped from Treblinka during the revolt in 1943.²⁶ Goldfarb described the gassings at Treblinka:

On the way to the gas chambers, Germans with dogs stood along the fence on both sides. The dogs had been trained to attack people; they bit the men’s genitals and the women’s breasts, ripping off pieces of flesh. The Germans hit the people with whips and iron bars to spur them on, so that they would press forward into the “showers” as quickly as possible. The screams of the women could be heard far away, even in the other parts of the camp. The Germans drove the running victims on with shouts of “Faster, faster, the water is getting cold, and others still have to take a shower!” To escape from the blows, the victims ran to the gas chambers as quickly as they could, the stronger ones pushing the weaker ones aside. At the entrance to the gas chambers stood the two Ukrainians, Ivan Demjanjuk and Nikolai, one of them armed with an iron bar, the other with a sword. Even they drove the people inside with blows. ...

As soon as the gas chambers were full, the Ukrainians closed the doors and started the engine.



Treblinka

Extermination Camp or Transit Camp?

By Carlo Mattogno and Jürgen Graf. It is alleged that at Treblinka in East Poland between 700,000 and 3 million persons were murdered in 1942 and 1943. The weapons used were said to have been stationary and/or mobile gas chambers, fast-acting or slow-acting poison gas, unslaked lime, superheated steam, electricity, diesel exhaust fumes etc. Holocaust historians alleged that bodies were piled as high as multi-storied buildings and burned without a trace, using little or no fuel at all. Graf and Mattogno have now analyzed the origins, logic and technical feasibility of the official version of Treblinka. On the basis of numerous documents they reveal Treblinka’s true identity: it was a transit camp. Even longtime revisionism buffs will find a lot that is new in this book, while Graf’s animated style guarantees a pleasant reading experience. The original testimony of witnesses enlivens the reader, as does the skill with which the authors expose the absurdities of Holocaust historiography. Softcover, 365 pages, B&W illustrations, bibliography, index, #389, **\$25** minus 10% for TBR subscribers plus \$5 S&H inside the U.S. from TBR, 16000 Trade Zone Avenue, Unit 406, Upper Marlboro,, MD 20774. Call toll free at 1-877-773-9077 to charge.

Some 20 to 25 minutes later an SS man or a Ukrainian looked through a window in the door. When he had made sure that everyone had been asphyxiated, the Jewish prisoners had to open the doors and remove the corpses. Because the chambers were overcrowded and the victims had held on to one another, they were all standing upright and were like one single mass of flesh.²⁷

Goldfarb stated that dogs at Treblinka attacked the men's genitals and the women's breasts while the victims ran to the gas chambers. I wonder why all of the other survivors didn't report these vicious dog attacks on the gassing victims. Goldfarb's story is highly suspicious.

Goldfarb's statement that the victims "were all standing upright and were like one single mass of flesh" is also not credible. Many of the dead victims would have fallen to the floor no matter how crowded the gas chambers. The dead victims would not have been "like one single mass of flesh."

CONCLUSION

No documentary or credible material trace exists of the alleged gas chambers at Treblinka. We would know nothing about the Treblinka gas chambers at all were it not for the bogus testimony of a small number of "eyewitnesses."

A November 15, 1942 report produced by the resistance movement of the Warsaw ghetto originally stated that steam chambers were used to kill Jews at Treblinka. In 1944, Jankiel Wiernik converted the

embarrassing "steam chambers," which characterized the first phase of the Treblinka atrocity propaganda, into "gas chambers." Official historiography now considers the gas chambers of Treblinka as established historical fact.²⁸

However, as discussed in this article, the eyewitness testimony of the Treblinka gas chambers is not credible. Such testimony cannot be used to prove that Germany mass mur-

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Eyewitness testimony
of the Treblinka gas
chambers is not
credible and can't be
used to prove mass
murder occurred.”

dered Jews at Treblinka. Gernar Rudolf writes:

Thus, if 100 witnesses and 100 confessions state that the Moon is made of green cheese or that 870,000 corpses can be burned within a few months without fuel and without leaving traces, both assertions being of a similar intellectual quality, then we have to conclude—in light of all the forensic evidence—that the witnesses and the defendants are wrong. Like it or not!²⁹ ♦

ENDNOTES:

1 Willenberg, Samuel, *Surviving Treblinka*, New York, NY: Basil Blackwell Inc., 1989, 2.

2 Kues, Thomas, "Chil Rajchman and His Memoirs," *Inconvenient History*, Vol. 2, No. 1, Spring 2010. (inconvenienthistory.com)

3 An excellent account of John Demjanjuk's trial is provided in Sheftel, Yoram, *Defending "Ivan the Terrible": The Conspiracy to Convict John Demjanjuk*, Washington, D.C., Regnery Publishing, Inc., 1996.

4 Rajchman, Chil, *The Last Jew of Treblinka: A Survivor's Memory 1942-1943*, New York: Pegasus Books, 2011, 11-12.

5 Lüftl, Walter, "The Lüftl Report," *The Journal of Historical Review*, Vol. 12, No. 4, Winter 1992-1993, 391-406.

6 Berg, Friedrich Paul, "The Diesel Gas Chamber: Ideal for Torture—Absurd for Murder," in Gauss, Ernst (ed.), *Dissecting the Holocaust: The Growing Critique of Truth and Memory*, Capshaw, AL: Thesis and Dissertations Press, 2000, 456.

7 Rajchman, *op. cit.*, 91-92.

8 Kues, *op. cit.*

9 *Ibid.*, 79.

10 Glazar, Richard, *Trap With a Green Fence: Survival in Treblinka*, Evanston, IL: Northwestern University Press, 1995, VIII.

11 *Ibid.*, 37.

12 *Ibid.*, 29.

13 Mattogno, Carlo and Graf, Jürgen, *Treblinka: Extermination Camp or Transit Camp?* Washington, D.C., THE BARNES REVIEW, 2010, 39.

14 Glazar, *op. cit.*, 127-128.

15 Mattogno and Graf, *op. cit.*, 39-40.

16 Kues, *op. cit.*

17 *Ibid.*

18 Donat, Alexander (ed.), *The Death Camp Treblinka: A Documentary*, New York: Holocaust Library, 1979, 163-164.

19 *Ibid.*, 159.

20 *Ibid.*, 164.

21 *Ibid.*, 172.

22 *Ibid.*, 159.

23 Mattogno and Graf, *op. cit.*, 73.

24 Donat, *op. cit.*, 170.

25 Mattogno and Graf, *op. cit.*, 154.

26 Holocaust Education and Research Team, "Treblinka Death Camp: Remember Me," Holocaust Research Project. (Found at www.holocaustresearchproject.org.)

27 Kogon, Eugen, Langbein, Hermann, and Rückerl, Adalbert (eds.), *Nazi Mass Murder: A Documentary History of the Use of Poison Gas*, New Haven, CT: Yale University Press, 1993, 126-127.

28 Mattogno and Graf, *op. cit.*, 51-62, 299.

29 *Ibid.*, 307.

JOHN WEAR was born in 1953 in Houston. He graduated with a degree in accounting from Southern Methodist University in 1974 and passed the CPA exam later that year. He graduated from the University of Texas Law School in 1977 and passed the Texas bar in 1978. Wear, who is currently retired, worked most of his career as a CPA. His most recent employment was from 1994 to 2008 with Lacerte Software, a tax division of Intuit. Thanks to the generous help of two friends, Wear has a website at wears-war.wordpress.com. In addition to publishing his articles, the site has a Nuremberg Farce Quote of the Week section, a Wears War Movie Review section, and a Fake History Lie of the Month section. Readers are encouraged to sign up to receive Wear's email newsletter. The Wears War website (www.wears-war.wordpress.com) is designed to be informative and humorous. The goal is to bring history in accord with the facts while being entertaining and enjoyable to read.

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Has Russia's Misunderstood 'Rehabilitating Nazism' Law Been Effectively Repealed?

A JEWISH EXTREMIST SECT is grabbing for power in Russia, but they have overreached. Russians are still free to say what they like about Israel and the much-touted "Holocaust," despite claims to the contrary.

Dr. Matthew R. Johnson

The controversial "Rehabilitation of Nazism" law in Russia, passed in 2009 and signed in 2014, remained in its purely symbolic form until 2016. Prior to then, it was never invoked, and no prosecutions ever derived from it. In fact, Russian mainstream publishers regularly offer a dizzying array of anti-Judaic and "holocaust denial" literature. Unlike the West, such attitudes are common rather than marginal.

However, Roman Yushkov, a Russian nationalist from Perm, was tried on the grounds of "inciting ethnic hatred" in the law's first test case. Yushkov used his VK account (V Kontakte, "In Contact," a Russian social media networking service) to attack the "conclusions" of the Nuremberg Tribunal. In particular, he rejected the "6 million" claim. According to the Western-financed, liberal SOVA Center for Information and Analysis, he stated on both his VK and Facebook pages, "Jews! Return the money to

the Germans you stole by fraud by the [claim of the] Holocaust [of the] 6 million Jews!" His articles were less emotional and conformed to the basic standards of journalism long lost in the Western mass media.

He had no fewer than three trials. Since this sort of case has never before been tried in Russia, the trials'

ended in an acquittal, but the second yielded a conviction, for which he was given probation, while the third overturned that.

Today, Yushkov is a free man.

The law in question is from Part 1 of Art. 354 of the Russian Criminal Code (incitement of national hatred). The law states explicitly that the issue is in "spreading intentionally false information" concerning the issues of the war and the Russian state far more than "ethnic" issues.

This is the only law of its kind condemned by Human Rights Watch. Why? Because it really has nothing to do with Jews or the war. The Russian version seeks to preserve the memory of the Russian state and its historic role in forming the Russian nation. It's a law against subversion. In 2009, the Medvedev administration convened the "Presidential Commission of the Russian Federation to Counter Attempts to Falsify History to the Detriment of Russia's Interests." This was the fact-finding element of the law and served as its basis.

On the committee, apart from Duma members, were officers of the Federal Security Service of the Russ-

“
Yushkov was tried
on the grounds of
“inciting ethnic hatred”
in the first test case.

procedure was chaotic. The case was brought by the Perm branch of the Chabad Hasidic sect, who had been quietly colonizing this ancient region of Old Russia. The case was brought by Vladimir Kliner, an Israeli citizen, multimillionaire and financier of Chabad. Yushkov's final acquittal came on September 6, 2018. His first trial



Russian nationalist Roman Yushkov was victorious in court over those who claimed he was “inciting ethnic hatred” due to his opinions regarding World War II and the holocaust. However, the most vocal opponents of Yushkov, the extremist Chabad Hasidic sect, were dealt a serious public relations defeat.

ian Federation, *Federal'naya sluzhba bezopasnosti Rossiyskoy Federatsii*) and the army, including retired Gen. Nikolai Makarov and five professional historians. This law was patriotic in tone, not leftist. This committee described the purpose of the law, which never was aimed at scholarship.

It forbids the “artificial creation” of historical evidence. In other words, it criminalizes false history when it comes at the expense of Russian society. The law states “the spreading of information on military and memorial commemorative dates related to Russia’s defense that is clearly disrespectful of society, and to publicly desecrate symbols of Russia’s military glory” are banned.

Russian laws against “extremism” also exist, but they are meant to combat violent groups and especially their foreign sources of funding. It was initially passed in retaliation for Chechen

terror in Russia and has nothing to do with scholarship or journalism. No law in Russia does. Disinformation from the Western right wing led many to believe rumors that this was a “Holocaust” law.

The purpose of the law is to criminalize not false facts, which are inadvertently mentioned all the time even by the best of historians, but the deliberate distortion of facts concerning the Russian state when done with malice. It is a defamation law relative to the state.

Foreign Policy, an academic journal published by the Council on Foreign Relations, condemned the law. They’ve supported “denial” laws in the West. The title of their article was “First They Came for the Holocaust Deniers, and I Did Not Speak Out.” The establishment will throw its most sacred principles out the window to harm and defame Russia.

Because these laws don’t protect Jews, the West has condemned them. Thus, while defending the censorship of right-wing thought in America, regardless of how academically presented, the journalists in the West uniformly condemned Russia’s law on “Nazism.” Yushkov was the first to be attacked for actual journalism and serious research into these issues and, rightfully, was acquitted, ensuring such attack will not happen again.

The prosecutor’s office in Perm, tightly connected to the Chabad Hasidim, was outraged that they lost their first case against Yushkov and sent an appeal to the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation demanding a new trial. In protest, thousands of VK users deliberately reprinted his article all over the network. No one was arrested. The law was a dead letter.

In its appeal to the Supreme Court, the Perm prosecutor claimed Yushkov

“abused his rights” during trial through his “discrediting the testimony of witnesses.” In other words, he defeated his opponents in a courtroom debate over the holocaust. He asked the prosecution witnesses “unacceptable questions,” according to the appeal.

Yushkov’s lawyer, Ivan Khozyakin, told the Russian press that Yushkov’s views are “nowhere [in Russia] considered extremist.” The jury’s verdict was clear. According to Khozyakin, “The jury did not allow the transfer of historical discussions, including the number of those killed in the second world war, to the plane of criminal law. Freedom of thought and speech in our country is still of the highest value.”

According to a series of articles run by the very large nationalist *Zavtra* newspaper, the Lubavitch Hasidim began to appear in Russia at the beginning of the 2000s. They created what was later called the “Perm Cultural Revolution” under Marat Gelman, a pornographer. During this period, the then-governor of the Perm region, Oleg Chirkunov, became a frequent guest of the Chabad synagogue. A member of the sect, Boris Milgram became the deputy governor soon thereafter.

Once firmly in charge, Chabad began to buy expensive cars at state expense. The “human rights commission” was established at the same time to protect them from criticism and received funding from several Western non-governmental organizations. The city gave free land for the building of Beit Habad, a huge synagogue and cultural center, worth more than 73 million rubles.

It was none other than Yushkov who led the charge against Chabad’s arrogance and appropriation of public funds. His indictment was a way to silence him. Today, Chabad’s colonization of the region is national news. In fact, Yushkov attempted to use the laws against “extremism” against Chabad. As evidence, Yushkov utilized their official publications calling non-Jews “animals,” and their well-known doctrine that their “messiah” will bring

all “gentiles” to Jewish rule.

Recently, the Jewish newspaper *Kursor* says the courts have expelled Chabad cells due to their foreign funding and extremist ideology. Russian laws target extremist groups that receive the majority of their funding from abroad. This has earned the ire of the U.S. State Department.

During the trial itself, Yushkov said: “There are hundreds of thousands of publications in the Russian-language Internet denying the myth of the Jewish Holocaust ... with no problem. I was chosen for the first demonstration of [this law] in Russia because I fought Chabad to the point of blood.” The Jewish Religious Soci-



Nowhere in Russia,
are Roman Yushkov's
views considered
at all “extremist.”

ety of Perm, considered an opponent of Chabad, refused to join in the protests, but they also distanced themselves from the extremism of the sect. They’ve stated that they believe the proposed synagogue would be an “underground, subversive” headquarters rather than a religious center.

Chabad’s refusal to explain what the land will be used for has spurred further speculation. The Jewish sect was enraged when Yushkov was successful. The land deal was voted down due to substantial protests he helped organize.

The Chabad community wrote the patriarch of the Russian Orthodox Church, seeking its backing. Instead, Archpriest Dimitry Roschin, head of

the Church’s committee on relations with the media, stated that the “spiritual” crisis of the 20th century is what causes the need for the publications of Yushkov and others.

This was the church’s way of saying these issues come from the arrogance of Chabad and Jewish nationalists in general. They have debased the culture and should expect responses like this. Chabad then stated, according to the Ekaterinburg-based newspaper *Nakanune*, “After this answer, we have not the slightest interest in continuing our communication with the patriarch and the Perm Metropolis [of the Russian Orthodox Church]. We don’t expect anything more from the Church as a potential ally.”

In April of 2017, just before the second trial, one of the leaders of the fight against Jewish supremacism in the area, a professor at the International Slavic Academy of Sciences, Col. Vladislav Kovalev, died suddenly of a “rapid onset cancer of unknown origin.” He went from the picture of health to a corpse in a week, according to Xenia Teplyakova, writing for *Nakanune*. Some thus believe he was murdered.

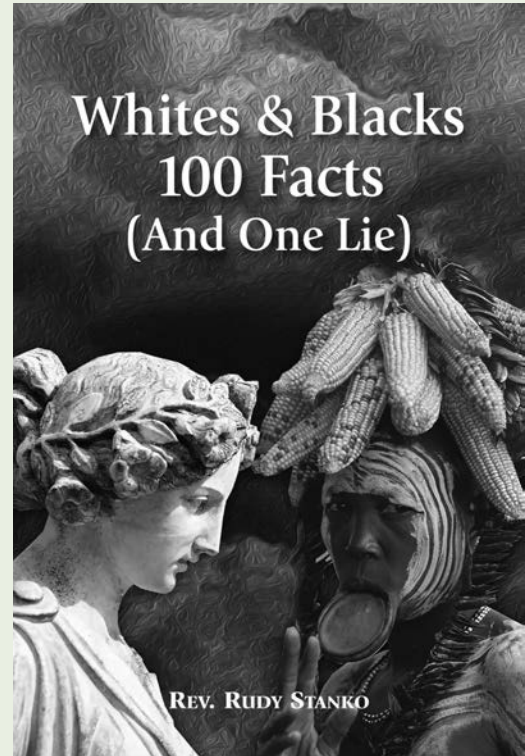
The acquittal of Yushkov means that the touted “Rehabilitation of Nazism” law in Russia is a dead letter. The jury stated that no law may stop academic or journalistic research into a topic. His victory comes not just from the jury, but also the Russian press, the Church and the local population.

Furthermore, the nature of this law is completely different from the way it was presented by most writers in the West. It was never a “holocaust denial” law. Putin has taken a lot of heat from the right on this, but it’s undeserved. It’s based on rumor, not fact. It was Medvedev’s project, not Putin’s, and, in addition, it wasn’t aimed at the Jews at all. It was a patriotic law—of a sort. Its condemnation in the West proves that. ❖

MATTHEW RAPHAEL JOHNSON is the former editor of TBR. He’s well known as a historian and writer specializing in the Russian Orthodox tradition and the fight against globalization. He is best known for being the voice behind the Orthodox Nationalist lecture series on the Voice of Reason and the Radio Aryan networks. He holds a doctorate in the history of political philosophy from the University of Nebraska and has taught at several universities. He is also proud to say he’s been fired from every one. His website is www.rusjournal.org.

WHITES & BLACKS: *100 Facts (And One Lie)*

The White race has crossed seas, harnessed rivers, carved mountains, tamed deserts, and colonized the most barren icefields. It has been responsible for the invention of the printing press, cement, the harnessing of electricity, flight, rocketry, astronomy, the telescope, space travel, firearms, the transistor, radio, television, the telephone, the light bulb, photography, motion pictures, the phonograph, the electric battery, the automobile, the steam engine, railroad transportation, the microscope, computers, and millions of other technological miracles. It has discovered countless medical advances, incredible applications, scientific progress, etc. On the other hand, throughout 6,000 years of recorded history, the Sub-Saharan African has invented nothing. Not a written language, woven cloth, a calendar, a plow, a road, a bridge, a railway, a ship, a system of measurement, or even the wheel. He is not known to have ever cultivated a single crop or domesticated a single animal for his own use. His only known means of transporting goods was on the top of his head. For shelter he never progressed beyond the common mud hut, the construction of which a muskrat is capable. Inside this booklet you will find 100 facts about Blacks and Whites (plus one massive lie) that the politically correct thought police will not allow to be discussed in schools at any level or in any controlled media—though they are irrefutable. Order *Whites and Blacks: 100 Facts* (softcover, 48 pages, \$7, plus \$3 shipping and handling in U.S.) from and make checks payable to:



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A Conversation With Musician *Alison Chabloz*

THE GATEKEEPERS OF INFORMATION, aware of the power of satire to expose their propaganda, have taken preemptive steps to shut down British singer Alison Chabloz. “I’m the only singer in modern British history who’s actually been put in prison for singing songs that nobody was forced to listen to,” says Chabloz. . . .

By Dave Gahary

Uber-talented Alison Chabloz, a UK born-and-bred, 54-year-old mother of one, sat down with **THE BARNES REVIEW** for a two-hour interview, that traced the route of how she innocently got into the sights of the Zionist censorship machine.

“I started to work for cruise ship companies as a musician,” she began.

“From about 2010 I became interested in politics and what was happening in the world—and especially with the ‘Occupy’ and the ‘99%’ movements—and I began to be more active on social media,” she continued. “And that was the first time that I came into contact with what we call historical Revisionism. And, at first, I was shocked. Like most everybody else, I believed what has been rammed down our throats since the end of World War II.”

Alison’s studies directed her to a part of the world where many have been led, when attempting to unravel the mysteries of our current conundrum.

“I began to realize that a big part of the problem was the Middle East and Palestine, and the occupation of Palestine by international Zionism, so I began to speak out for the Palestinian cause, and this attracted criticism from a very, very pro-Israel section of the British community ... and very, very anti-Muslim.”

Her newfound realizations and outreach drew immediate attention.

“In December 2013—I’d already been on one cruise ship that year—I saw that the French international footballer Nicolas Anelka was in trouble because he’d scored a goal, and in celebration he’d made a quenelle salute,” she explained. “The enemy call it an inversed Nazi salute; it just means basically ‘up yours’ to the Establishment and those powers-who-should-not-be.”

The “quenelle” gesture was created and made famous by Dieudonné M’bala M’bala, a black French comedian and political activist. As anything “Nazi” must be immediately and thoroughly condemned by the ruling classes, Jewish “leaders,” “anti-racism” groups, and French public officials “have sought to ban the gesture due to its perceived

subtext of anti-Semitism.”

Alison explained why Anelka made the quenelle salute. “He did that in support of his friend Dieudonné,” she explained. “Dieudonné—he’s been in trouble because he satirized not only Jews and Jewish power, but also the holocaust. He’s had legal troubles because of that.”

When he wasn’t criticizing those who cannot be criticized, he was allowed a stage. “Prior to that,” Alison explained, “he’d had all the accolades. He was a big media star. But he began to realize something was wrong, so he started to use his art—his form of satire—comedy, to expose this.”

Dieudonné exposed Alison to another great, who has recently passed. “From his website, there was a link to Professor Robert Faurisson’s website, and he, of course, was the world’s foremost historical Revisionist scholar. Also, he had lots of problems with the French legal system, which is not the same as our common law system. They have what would be termed as ‘Holocaust Denial’ laws. You’re not allowed to say anything that contradicts the outcome of the Nuremberg Tribunals. And then I simply began to



For speaking out about Zionism, accomplished songwriter and musician Alison Chabloz has seen her career sabotaged.

question on social media. But this brought me more trouble.”

“In 2014, I went off to Germany for the cruise contract,” she continued. “I was in Hamburg for six weeks for training. Being the music manager on board, I had a three-month contract on the ship.”

Alison had picked up a fan, but the wrong kind. “My abuser at that time was an organization called Yad B’Yad UK,” explained Alison, “run by

a woman who’d been on my back since I began campaigning for the Palestinians.”

Yad B’yad UK was a pro-Israel UK charity registered in November 2003 and removed from the register in January 2007. It appears the organization was reinvented in 2013 “to monitor and help people who have been victims of racial abuse and anti-Semitism through social media platforms,” according to [the founder’s] pedigree on

the Israeli-based online newspaper *The Times of Israel*’s website. “Her name was Ambrosine Shitrit,” explained Alison, “and she’d found out my place of work and wrote a letter.”

Alison discovered how one person’s vendetta can have tremendous consequences. “I was called into the ship captain’s office on the first day,” she explained, “and I was shown a screenshot of the tweet that I’d sent six months earlier, in response to one



Even as Alison Chabloz was on trial at the Westminster Magistrates' Court in London, one of her supporters (right) was being roughed up by a fanatic brandishing an Israeli flag and displaying a Star of David tattoo on his cheek. Belief in the holocaust horror story is extremely important to the state of Israel, not only for reparations money but also because it is used as a shield against any criticism of the crimes of the Israeli government. These include genocidal ethnic cleansing and mass land theft, as well as racial and religious discrimination. Thus anyone who ridicules or questions the official holocaust narrative—especially one who puts any criticism to song or other art form—will be swiftly silenced.

of this woman's tweets saying that in Israel it was terrible because if you wanted to go see a Nativity play at Christmas, you had to carry along a gas mask because of all the Muslim terrorists who were out to do you in. So, I had simply replied saying that, 'This makes me laugh. Now Israeli Jews suddenly believe in the baby Jesus and the Nativity. Hallelujah, saved at last.' That's kind of my form of satire, if you like. Yes, provocative. She put that on her website as an example of anti-Semitism, and this tweet got me sacked from my job on the first day."

Alison wasn't just fired, she was humiliated. "They literally kicked me off the ship," she said. "It was 9 o'clock in the evening. There I was on this dock in Hamburg and had to find my way back."

Left stranded, she tried to regroup, but she came up against a powerful adversary. "I stayed for a few more days and tried to negotiate with the headquarters in Hamburg," she explained. "But this is the German branch of Costa Cruises ... which is the European branch of Carnival Group. Carnival Group is a UK/U.S. public limited company, and it is run by an American businessman called Micky Arison, who in fact was born in Israel. They have a monopoly on the sea cruise market. They refused to enter into any kind of discussion."

Alison wasn't about to let this insult go unanswered. "I did manage to go to the police and report that because my union at the time—the musicians union—they'd already tried to vaguely help me," she explained. "They'd said go to the police. I had

reported this woman to police already for this harassment of me. When I got back to Britain I went back to the police and said, 'Look, this is the woman. She's had me sacked.' Police washed their hands of doing anything. They said, 'Oh yes, but you know, it's politics and come off social media. Use a stage name.' But nothing concrete; they wouldn't help me."

Undeterred, she pushed forward. "I continued to be active online. I continued to learn more about historical Revisionism. I became more vocal, more indignant, that we'd been lied to for all these decades," she told this reporter. "In 2015, I got another job on a cruise ship," she said. "So, I went off on the rivers of Europe, this time with a Swiss company called Uniworld. I didn't get sacked from that contract; I did the whole season from

April to October.”

The smooth sailing would soon lead to rough seas. “In the middle of the contract,” she said, “I had a chance to perform at the Edinburgh Fringe Festival.”

Alison explained what that is. “The Edinburgh Arts Festival is one of the longest-running arts festivals in the world,” she explained. “It runs every summer, all August, and around this main festival where all the art forms are represented—books, theater, opera, dancing, comedy—there has grown this ‘fringe festival.’ Pubs and clubs give performers a room, and you can pass the hat around at the end of the concert, and you can advertise. There’s a huge amount of publicity because in August the artist community from London moves to Edinburgh. A month of madness up in Scotland. But that’s where you go if you want to be noticed, that’s where you go if you’re radical and have something to say.”

“I’d already been previous years,” she continued, “sang my own songs because I’ve been writing my own songs for a number of years, all my life pretty much. And I’d already done a show in 2011—it got good reviews—and in 2015 I had a show called ‘Autumn’s Here.’ Nothing too controversial; political songs, satirical songs, personal songs, songs about swimming.”

Her repertoire had evolved quite a bit and she wanted to be thoroughly honest with the festival organizers. “I’d warned the organizers before signing the contract,” she explained, “‘They’re saying that I’m an anti-Semitic holocaust denier. Are you sure that you as the organizer and the venue owner want to be associated with me?’ And there were a few emails back and forward, but the result was, ‘No, Alison, this is the Edinburgh Fringe Festival.’”

Satisfied that her acts would not offend, she proceeded to perform. “In 2015, I went there and did my show,” she said, “and about halfway through I got a phone call from this organizer

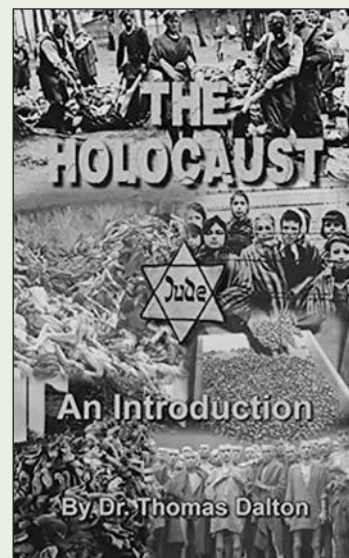
who’d offered me this very nice venue, saying, ‘Just to let you know Alison, there’s been complaints to the Fringe office. They think that your show should be pulled because they are saying that you’re an anti-Semitic holocaust denier and people shouldn’t be allowed to go and see your shows, that you shouldn’t be allowed to be performing,’ that I shouldn’t be given a platform at Edinburgh. They said, ‘We’re just informing you about this, but you can finish your run. There’s no problem. We just want to let you know that there have been complaints’.”

Alison performed her show, comfortable that all was copacetic. “That evening, after my show, I went out,” she recounted. “It was a lovely sunny evening on the main drag in Edinburgh called Princes Street ... and I made a quenelle salute and got a passerby to take a photograph of me.”

Alison placed the photo on her Twitter account, the online social networking service that allows users to post and interact with messages called “tweets.”

“At that time, I had a very small Twitter account, because my abuser, this Mrs. Shitrit woman, worked with her cronies to have my Twitter accounts shut down,” explained Alison. “So, I’d already lost two. On the second account I had over a thousand followers—still a small following. But I’d lost that Twitter account before going to Edinburgh, which made it more difficult for me to do my own public relations. So, I only had about 120 followers when I posted this quenelle salute on Twitter.”

She couldn’t have known that that innocent picture would lead to a world of trouble. “Two days later,” Alison explained, “this Jewish association, the Campaign Against Anti-Semitism, posted this photograph on their blog saying, ‘Anti-Semitic Singer Reported to Police for Her Quenelle Salute.’ A day later the same article was in the *Times of Israel*. There was no mention of any names on this Tweet, it was just a photograph of me



The Holocaust *An Introduction—* *Exploring the Evidence*

By Thomas Dalton. Where did the 6 million figure come from? How, exactly, did the gas chambers work? Why do we have so little physical evidence from major death camps? Why haven’t we found even a fraction of the 6 million bodies or their ashes? Why has there been so much media suppression and governmental censorship on this topic? Why are they ruining the careers of any academics asking questions about the official holocaust narrative? In a sense, the holocaust is the greatest murder mystery in history. Not only is it a fascinating story in its own right, but it can point us to deeper truths about our contemporary society. It is a topic of greatest importance for the present day. Let’s explore the evidence, and see where the trail of mass murder leads. Softcover, 128 pages, 13 illustrations, #816, \$15 minus 10% for TBR subscribers plus \$5 S&H inside the U.S. from TBR, 16000 Trade Zone Ave., #406, Upper Marlboro, MD 20774. Call 1-877-773-9077 toll free to charge., Mon-Thu. 9-5 ET. Order at www.BarnesReview.org. Please email sales@barnesreview.org outside U.S. for S&H.

saying, 'You tried to get my show banned, you failed, quenelle, up yours.' It was a victory for me after having been sacked from my job a year earlier. I was allowed to perform at this radical arts festival."

"That's when it all began," she continued. "That was the headline: 'British Police Confirm Complaint Against Woman.' So, the press had used that. This woman had complained about my photo on Twitter, not addressed to her—she must've had to seek it out herself—that was the headline. And that's when my troubles began with this organization, the Campaign Against Anti-Semitism (CAA)."

Some of the trouble Alison experienced came from a troll. Not the ones that hide under bridges, but more modern versions.

On the Internet, a troll is someone who starts fights to anger others by sowing discord using inflammatory postings, to prevent any rational discourse. "And they have different tactics," she explained about the Campaign Against Anti-Semitism. "They are less honest than Mrs. Shitrit, who did use her real name. This Campaign Against Anti-Semitism used a system of baiting and entrapment via anonymous Twitter trolls."

"From September 2015," Alison explained, "I was trolled by principally two anonymous accounts: one going by the name of Bedlam Jones and the other going by the name of Nemo Nemo 50. At first, I tried to discuss things with them, to have a debate, but it was impossible, so they were blocked. But they would come onto my timeline via different accounts and interfere in my other interactions."

"Everything that I did," Alison continued, "every gig that I played, every venue, every open mic, every folk night that I advertised on Twitter, they would be there saying, 'Why are you allowing this repulsive anti-Semitic, holocaust-denying woman in your pub?' And this went on and on and on. I also was receiving anonymous posts [mail] sent to me at my address,

sent to 'Mrs. Holocaust Denier.' The police said, 'OK, we'll investigate'."

She even received several death threats, with one saying, "Be careful somebody doesn't push you in front of a train."

"I had a lovely comment the other day via Facebook Messenger from an Australian saying that he'd hoped I'd get brutally raped in jail," said Alison.

To get away from the insanity the CAA was bringing to her doorstep, Alison took a little trip to gather her thoughts. "I went traveling for a little while at the beginning of 2016," she explained, "and I ended up in Switzerland in the spring and I wrote five songs. The first of these songs, which was just a couple of lyrics at the beginning, was called 'Nemo's Anti-Semitic Universe.' It was a dedication to this troll Nemo who would not leave me alone, who would not stop targeting my professional life, who would not stop targeting the gigs that I played."

Around the same time, she made an acquaintance with someone well-known to TBR readers. "I came into contact with a gentleman who goes by the name of Gerard Menuhin," she explained. "He's the author of a wonderful book called *Tell the Truth and Shame the Devil*. And he's not only written this wonderful book of non-fiction—which goes through all the lies that we've been taught—he also writes poetry, and he sent me the lyrics of a poem called *Tell Me More Lies*. And I set that to music, and I finished my first composition, 'Nemo's Anti-Semitic Universe,' and I wrote three more songs. One is called *Haavara*, about the Transfer Agreement between the Third Reich and the Zionist Jews which led to 60,000 German Jews being transported out of Germany—with their goods—into Palestine. And I also wrote a parody of an old musical on the shabbos goy ... called *Kosher Brother*. And the fifth song that I wrote—I wanted to write a song about holocaust survivors, oxymoronic holocaust survivors—so I wrote a song called *Survivors*."

[Here we reproduce the lyrics of one of Alison's songs so that you have an idea of what she's saying.—Ed.]

* * *

THE LYRICS TO HAAVARA

Haavara, the Transfer Agreement
Contract signed in 1933
Haavara, between two parties
Hitler's Third Reich and Zionist Jews
A pact meant to thwart boycott by
World Jewry of all German goods
Paltreu and Leumi bankers
Took care of all transactions

Haavara, it suited both parties
Homeland for the Jews in Palestine
Haavara, but not all were Chosen
Only Zionists, both wealthy and strong
Selection was not down to chance
Non-Zionist rebels sent to camps
The rest remained in the ghettos
Khazar Ashkenazim

Haavara, the ships sailed to Haifa
Tens of thousands were to make the
voyage
Marhaban, how would they be
welcomed?
Native Arabs were soon overwhelmed
By 1948 we saw
Creation of the Jewish state
For this the shame is on England
The Balfour Declaration

Haavara, the Transfer Agreement
Led to Nakba for Semitic tribes
Haavara, their land was stolen
Outright breach of Article 49
The olive groves burned and destroyed
Whole villages were massacred
Through endless bloodshed and
violence
Deir Yassin we remember

Haavara, an unknown chapter
Public knowledge is as rare as gold
Haavara, brushed under the carpet
Awkward facts remained in silence,
untold
Then one day not so long ago
Truth spoken by Ken Livingstone
The media is lying
Edwin Black is denying

Hashoah, eight decades later
Ethnic cleansing, occupation and war

Hasbara, the West Bank and Gaza
Concentration camps and refugees
The Intifada must go on
Let freedom fighters take up arms
And bring back their belonging
The key to freedom is dawning

The Transfer Agreement refers to the seven-year collaboration between the Nazis and Jews in Palestine, whose desires dovetailed: the Zionist Jews in Palestine wanted all Jews to emigrate there and the Nazis wanted all Jews out of Germany. They signed a transfer agreement known as “Ha’avarah,” which sanctioned the transfer of Jews and all their capital from Germany to Palestine.

Alison thought her songs could find an audience, and she returned to the Fringe Festival.

“I went to Edinburgh with these songs,” she explained. “I had two venues interested. The first was pulled when the Jewish owner of the venue got wind of who I was. But the second one I had a signed contract. I advertised. I got four nights, I think, in a nice venue in Edinburgh. And at that time, it wasn’t a free gig; I was going to sell tickets. So, I had very little time to advertise, but I started to advertise. I put the date and the venue and the link to buy tickets on Twitter.”

In what was becoming an ugly pattern, bad news was on its way. “Ten minutes later, the organizer telephoned me to say, ‘I’m very sorry Alison, but your show is too political for the Edinburgh Fringe,’” she said. “‘You’re going to have to either change your program or else we’re sorry, you can’t perform.’”

She was shocked. “It took this Campaign Against Anti-Semitism 10 minutes, I don’t know, some phone call saying, ‘You can’t have this woman appearing on stage. She’s an anti-Semitic holocaust denier, and if you do, we’ll apply pressure on your organization.’ I was ‘too fringe for the Fringe’—this was the line I used.”

Although the CAA was doing its best to ruin her livelihood, Alison still had an audience. “I did manage to per-



Above, the innocent photo that got Alison Chabloz in even more trouble with the thought police. This gesture—the *quenelle*—is alleged to be an “upside down” Third Reich salute. But really, it’s not. It was first used by popular black French comedian Dieudonné. To him it was simply meant as a kind of “up yours” salute to the establishment and those looking to suppress discussion of politically incorrect topics in his nation and others.

form in September at a nationalist meeting called the London Forum,” she explained, “where I received a standing ovation, which was very nice. And by that time, I had collected—I don’t know—3,500 Twitter followers. I was well-supported on Twitter and doing a lot of influencing. I knew that people were reporting me to police for my songs and for my social media posts, but I hadn’t heard anything. The police were supposed to be investigating the stuff that had been sent to me. The police also said that they would look into this Edinburgh Fringe incident, that they would be investigating who was behind these anonymous troll accounts.”

“About three weeks after the London Forum,” she continued, “the middle of October, my Twitter account was suspended, and a week after that I had a letter from the police saying they were very sorry, but they couldn’t find anything with this investigation.”

It was November 2016, and what came next was something she never could have predicted. “A week after getting this letter there was a knock on the door,” she explained, “and I was the one being arrested on a charge of harassment, for a completely irrelevant person who had also been trolling me on Twitter. ... It was early evening, 6 p.m. maybe.”

The police arrested her, interviewed her, and then released her on bail. “I went to the police station the next day and spent six hours locked in a cell, whilst police went back to my house and seized my laptop, which they held for almost a year,” she explained. “I was bailed the next day,” she said, “and told that I was under investigation for alleged harassment of two women, including Mrs. Shitrit, the person who’d managed to get me sacked from my job, and for distributing ‘racist’ material via my songs under the Public Order Act.”

The Public Order Act 1986 addresses a number of what are called “public order offenses.” “Now those charges have all been dropped,” she explained. “There’s a clause within

the Public Order Act which exempts theatrical performance and satire, so they couldn’t get me under that particular law.”

“I was put on bail,” she continued, “and told that I couldn’t contact these people who’d accused me of harassing them, when in fact it was the opposite that was true; I wasn’t writing to anybody’s employers or that kind of thing. I was just trying to do my own thing and make a living out of music. A week after that I received a summons from Westminster Magistrates’ Court for my song *Survivors*.”

Although the CAA came after Alison of their own accord, they soon had the UK legal authority carrying



The Public Order Act
exempts satire, which
is exactly the nature
of Alison’s songs.

their water. “This was a private prosecution by CAA chairman Gideon Falter under the Communications Act, but eventually that charge also had to be dropped because I was in Switzerland when I uploaded the video. But now the Crown has taken over, adding more charges for three of my songs deemed to be grossly offensive.”

Alison detailed how the CAA’s vendetta has altered her life. “There have been 10 hearings,” she explained, “and I’ve been on bail now since December 2016 with increasing restrictions on my liberty. I’ve since been found guilty of causing gross offense by my uploading [songs] to YouTube. I have to observe a strict curfew. My accusers requested a curfew for my bail conditions, thinking that I would have to declare myself homeless and then they would be able to put me in prison.”

During one of these hearings, the Crown tightened the screws. “I was arrested—again—in October 2017 during one of my court hearings,” she explained. “Taken to Charing Cross police station then thrown in the back of a freezing police van and driven up to Derbyshire where I spent two nights in a cell. The interview I gave to police resulted in one charge dropped and one charge being added to the Crown’s existing charges for Malicious Communications, for another song.”

She pointed out the nonsensical nature of the verdict. “Gross offense, there’s no legal definition,” she explained. “This means that anybody can go and say, ‘Yes, I was grossly offended. These people need to be brought to justice.’ And a gross offense for one person isn’t going to be the case for another person.”

They even played her songs in court. “It was quite surreal,” she said, “you can hear the applause from the standing ovation I received at the end. So, if there’d been anything remotely grossly offensive, one would imagine that there’d at least been an ‘Ooh’ or an ‘Ahh’ from the audience, but no, all you can hear is laughter and applause and cheering.”

Her trials are not without conflicts of interest. “There’s been one judge recused,” she said. “She was found out to be a friend of Israel. The second judge appeared to be fair, but the judgment lacks depth. He says, ‘Oh, yes, the songs are grossly offensive,’ but he fails to explain how he’s come to that conclusion, because my songs are clearly satirical. The object of satire is to ridicule the people that you’re talking about. So, if these targets of satire then claim to be offended, well that means that we can’t use satire anymore. Clearly my songs are satirical. These are issues that must be legitimate targets for satire, because if they want to quash opinion and debate on these issues, then they clearly do have something to hide.”

“The Crown has tried to isolate lyrics from each song without looking

at the whole situation,” she continued, “without looking at all the background to what went on before I was charged with these offenses.”

Alison is sanguine the truth will prevail. “However, on my side are the fact that these two men—these trolls, ‘Bedlam’ and ‘Nemo’—they have both been outed in court as being closely connected to the Campaign Against Anti-Semitism,” she explained. “One of them was a Crown witness, Mr. Falter’s second-in-command. His name is Stephen Silverman. And this ‘Nemo’ is a Jewish journalist by the name of Stephen Mark Applebaum. He writes film reviews and op-eds for *The Jewish Chronicle* in the UK. They’re still at it on Twitter.”

The CAA, Alison explained, is a non-profit. “The Campaign Against Anti-Semitism is supposed to be a charity,” she explained, “and charities are supposed to help people, but they are not helping people. They are bringing about prosecutions in order to impose a *de facto* holocaust denial law. So, anybody now who makes any kind of jokey remark about the holocaust on Twitter, on social media, risks being prosecuted under this same law, which was a law that dates back almost a century, which was for obscene letters, then obscene phone calls. It wasn’t designed for the Internet.”

“They were all rumors—propaganda rumors—set up by the Soviets, then spread by the British on the orders of our Powers That Should Not Be in order to cover up their own war crimes and make the losers look far worse,” she said. [“Woe to the vanquished,” as the old saying goes.—Ed.]

The endgame of the CAA and their ilk is clear to Alison. “They want to silence me,” she explained. “They know that my songs are an effective way of getting to the heart of these holocaust myths. They want to set in stone this holocaust business, that nobody has the right to question it. It’s become a religion, as previously the church imposed religious beliefs on students. You had to sign a declaration that you believed in an almighty

God before being accepted as a scholar into universities. You have to believe in the holocaust, otherwise you won’t get a job, you won’t be accepted in your local community, you won’t even be allowed to have a social life—or you have to apologize and grovel. Maybe then you can get some kind of job, but they’ll still never let you forget it. They want to make you into a nonperson, hence the censorship of my work. They need to make me look bad and prevent people from looking at my work.”

Alison shed some light on the Crown’s conclusions. “The prosecution goes so far as to say that [my songs] are ‘carefully composed and



Without freedom of
speech, we are living in
an anarcho-tyrannical
Orwellian police state.

crafted’,” she explained. “Yes, they are, and I use Jewish melodies, but so what? There are plenty of examples where Christian music has been used for parodies. I’m grossly offended by what I see and hear on the BBC all the time and on television or in the newspaper. But I’m not gonna start stamping my foot. These people, they can have their freedom of speech, but that means freedom of speech must be available for every-

body or otherwise we’re not living in a democracy, we’re living in an anarcho-tyrannical police state, a real Orwellian dystopia.”

“If we don’t have free speech then we have nothing,” explained Alison, “and the fact that this is happening in Britain today is very, very concerning. That’s why they are clamping down to this extent and making other people afraid from speaking out.”

Alison addressed how the holocaust plays such a huge part in her ongoing persecution. “You have to believe the creed,” she explained. “It’s a religion. And if you don’t believe, then you’re a heretic, and you must be burned at the stake—crucified. If not physically terminated—because I don’t think it’s in our enemy’s interests to make us appear the victim—but you are a heretic, and they will execute you socially and professionally.”

* * *

NOTE

This reporter contacted CAA for comment, but they declined by stating: “We regret that due to limited resources we cannot assist with uncommissioned freelance requests.”

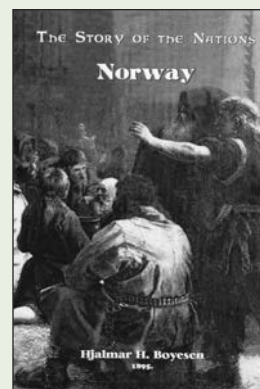
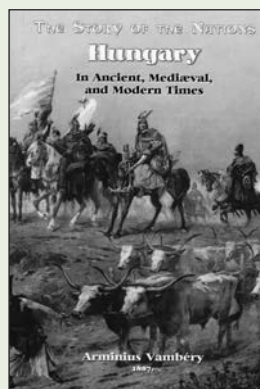
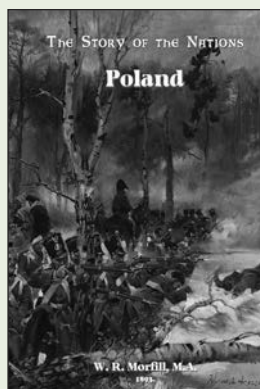
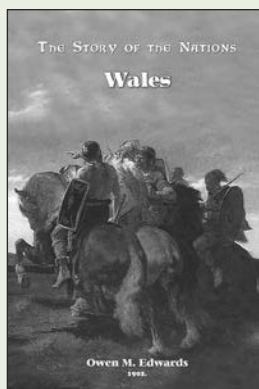
When pressed to explain what “uncommissioned freelance requests” were, they stated: “We simply cannot spare the time to assist with the many requests we receive from bloggers and freelance journalists who are not commissioned or accredited by reputable news outlets.”

I replied: “OK, so you’re saying that you’re inundated with media requests from disreputable ‘bloggers and freelance journalists’? Are you including me in that group?”

CAA failed to elaborate. ❖

CONTACT INFORMATION FOR ALISON CHABLOZ

ALISON CHABLOZ is a singer, songwriter and musician based in Europe, whose livelihood has been sabotaged by those wishing to keep her point of view under wraps. If you’d like to help her in her fight against the enemies of free speech, you can send donations to A.J. Chabloz-Tyrer, Moss Croft, Town Lane, Charlesworth, Glossop, SK13 5HA UK. Visit www.AlisonChabloz.com to make a donation and leave a message of encouragement. Your thoughtful email comments are also welcome at alison-chabloz@hotmail.com.



The Story of the Nations . . .

See page 80 for TBR order form.

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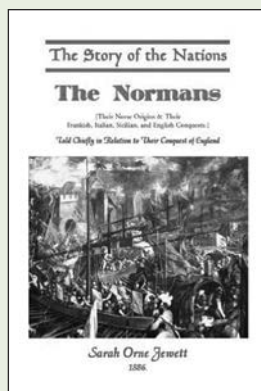
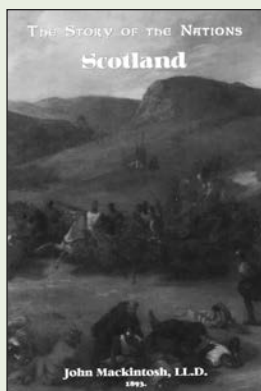
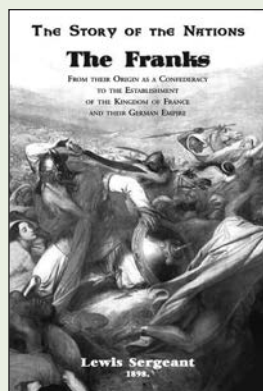
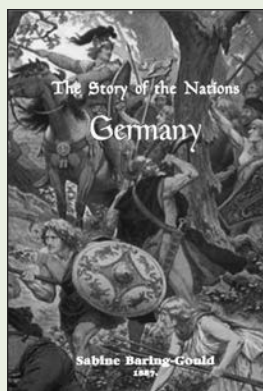
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THE KNIGHTS OF THE GOLDEN CIRCLE

ITS TRUE ORIGINS & VAST INFLUENCE

THE KNIGHTS OF THE GOLDEN CIRCLE was more important in Abraham Lincoln's War than most "Civil War" buffs give it credit for. Indeed, an understanding of this secret society is essential for making any sense out of the great conflagration.

By Clint Lacy

By all accounts, the Knights of the Golden Circle did not exist officially until 1855. Unofficially its beginnings originated in late 1834 in the form of "Southern Rights" clubs in Charleston, South Carolina and New Orleans, Louisiana.¹

In his book *A Knight of the Golden Circle*, author U.S. Lesh writes:

The Knights of the Golden Circle was organized in 1856 at Havana. Its purpose was to create a new empire embracing the territory within a radius of 16 degrees, or about 1,200 miles, of Havana. Thus, it would extend as far as St. Louis on the west, and Balti-

more on the north, and include all of Central America and much of Mexico. As a dominant feature, it contemplated monopolistic control of the four staple products—sugar, rice, tobacco, and cotton. And, of course, the cherished institution of slavery would never be questioned in that extensive proposed empire.²

Edmund Wright, in his book *Authentic Exposition of the KGC 1834-1861, by an Original Member*, writes:

In 1855, it was noticed that the anti-slavery sentiment in the North was growing still stronger, and it was, in fact, generally thought by Southrons that the Democratic Party was becoming almost extinct there, from the large numbers that had deserted

it in consequence of their free-soil proclivities. It was about this time that a certain George C. Bickley, who was a native of Boone County, Indiana, but, at the period alluded to, resided in Cincinnati, went South, and, having espoused the cause of the SRCs [Southern Rights Clubs], took it in hand to reduce them to a more perfect state of organization.

Having framed a constitution, by-laws, and ritual, and having [a]ffected thereby all the necessary changes and modifications in the order to him, he christened it with the highly "chivalrous" name of Knights of the Golden Circle. The several divisions of the KGC, according to the new constitution, were called castles. As in the case of most other secret orders, there were subordinate castles, and a

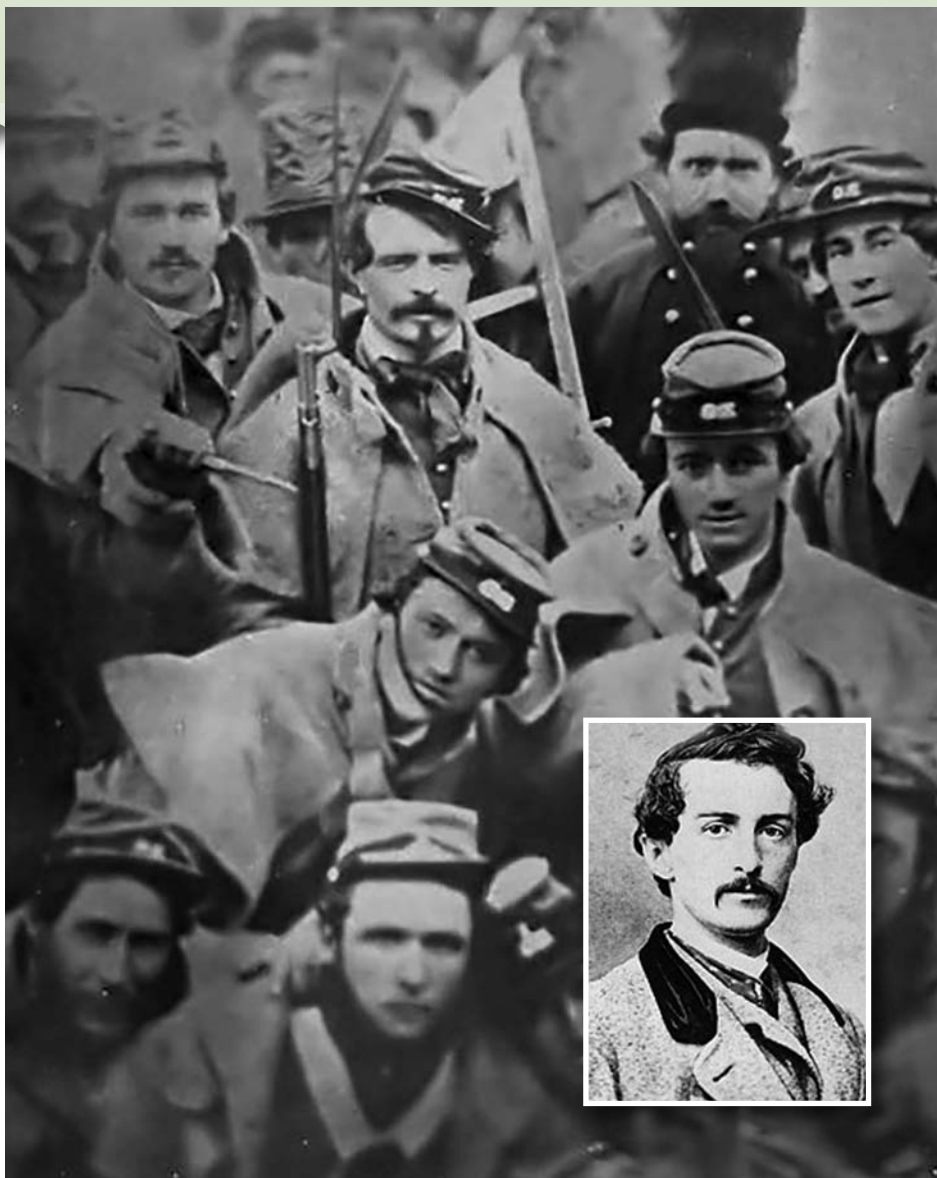
grand castle, state castle, or legion.

The officers of the subordinate castle consisted of a captain, lieutenant, secretary, treasurer, guard (for the inner door), sentinel (for the outer door), a corresponding secretary and a conductor. The officers of the grand castle were the same as those of the subordinates, with the addition of the prefix "grand."

Their new constitution set forth, in its first article, as one of the principal objects of the order, the acquisition of Cuba, Mexico, and Nicaragua. In another article, the members are pledged to stand united in the promotion of Southern interests and opposition to the encroachments of abolitionism; and still, in another, they are pledged, in case of any encroachment on the part of the U.S. government, to do all within their power to establish a free Southern government.³

Wright continues by stating that the KGC net was cast so wide it included Union soldiers. He includes in his account an example of this at the Battle of Antietam in which Southern soldiers found themselves cut off from the rest of their men at which time they exclaimed a KGC phrase and the Union soldiers simply left the field of battle. Wright states:

On the red field of Antietam, there was an officer of exalted rank in the Southern army, whose hair of silvery grey gave dignity to his appearance, and whose counsels commanded the respect of his companions in arms. Among the marks of his rank, there sparkled a strange jewel, a golden serpent coiled in a circle, and crested with jet enamel. The eyes of the serpent were formed of beautiful diamonds, that fired and sparkled with every movement, of the wearer. The ornament conveys no riddle. The darkness of the night is black to our sense of seeing; so was the crest of the



A Real John Wilkes Booth Mystery? You Decide. . .

Agent provocateur John Brown was hanged in Charles Town for treason against the sovereign state of Virginia on December 2, 1859, say historians. In November, because of rumors that an army of abolitionists might be coming to free Brown, Gov. Henry Wise called for the militia to deploy to the city (now in West Virginia). According to Angela Smythe, one man who was not actually enrolled with the Richmond Grays Militia was nevertheless allowed to join them in going to Charles Town to maintain the peace, and the man was actor John Wilkes Booth, who would later be accused of shooting President Abraham Lincoln with a fatal derringer ball. The man in this group photo holding a knife is alleged to be Booth, though the man standing next to him, holding a rifle, in our opinion, also bears a resemblance to Booth. This image is attributed to Charles Town photographer Lewis Dinkle and is discussed in the monographs of Angela Smythe, prepared for the Virginia Historical Society Library. Most sources deny it is Booth in the photo.

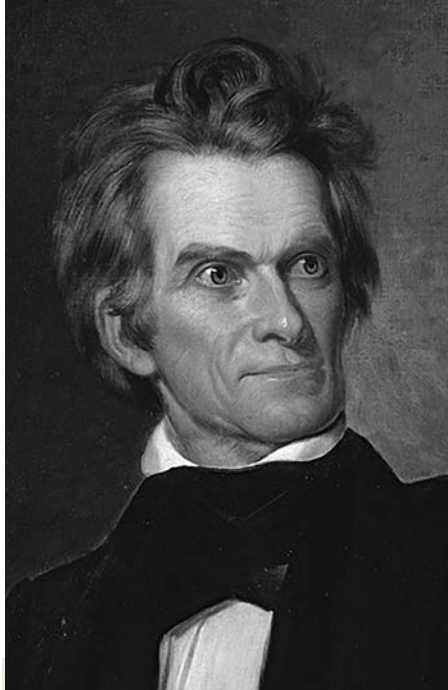
serpent. The coil was a golden circle. What more simple? Knight of the Golden Circle. But why the emblematic serpent?

In the midst of the bloody slaughter of that bravely contested field, the man of the silvery locks and serpent emblem led a division to charge the center of the Union army. He rode madly, and wildly urged his men to the fray; but a movement on the part of the Northern troops to flank his command had escaped his attention, till he found himself hemmed in with only two regiments to second his efforts, the balance of the division engaged against great odds, and his situation was desperate in the extreme. At that moment, a new rallying cry from their foes, greeted the ears of the Union boys. "Red Rose! Red Rose to the rescue!"

Mark the result: The fire on the Southerners almost entirely ceased, and a general with two regiments, that were justly prisoners to the skill and prowess of the Union arms, marched away to rejoin their division, with little more trouble than they would have had in the ordinary evolutions of a dress parade. The Red Rose is not peculiar, then, to the Southern clime. It blooms also at the North, and was represented in both armies at Antietam.

Wright cites another instance in which the KGC's influence was so strong that some Union soldiers aided the Confederates with information and property before finally joining their ranks:

In the Union Army there was a regiment known as the "One Hundred and Ninth Illinois." Where is it, and what is its record? It was raised in that gloriously loyal and truly patriotic state, nominally in response to the call of our government for men to fight the battles of the Union; but ye who doubt the power and influence, and intentions, and damnable purposes of the Legion of the Circle, mark the result. Every man of that regiment, from its colonel



Seventh U.S. vice president John C. Calhoun (1782-1850; serving with presidents John Quincy Adams and Andrew Jackson). The Knights of the Golden Circle had their beginnings in the clubs formed in various Dixie cities in the 1830s, inspired by Calhoun's thinking.

to the extreme tattered end of its last hanger-on, was connected with lodges, temples, or hives of the Knights; and after betraying into the hands of our foes full details of all our plans, and assisting them to rob us of large amounts of property, they went over, every man—body, soul, and breeches—to the army of the Secessionists.⁴

After the KGC was successful in achieving the secession of Southern states, they turned their attention to the North. Information found in *The Life of Oliver P. Morton* reveals that by May 1862:

[T]he Grand Jury of the United States District Court at Indianapolis reported that the Knights numbered some 15 thousand; that lodges were instituted in various parts of Indiana and that among the signals was one invented for members drafted into the army, whereby the soldiers on the other side were reminded of their oblig-

ation not to injure the person giving the signals. The report further stated that the members had bound themselves to resist the payment of federal taxes and to prevent enlistments, and that it was observed that in neighborhoods where the organization existed there had been a failure to furnish volunteers.⁵

As a result of compromised information, the KGC instituted changes in its organization.

During the summer and fall of 1863, the order, both at the North and South, underwent some modification as well as a change of name. In consequence of a partial exposure which had been made of the signs and secret forms of the "Knights of the Golden Circle," Sterling Price had instituted as its successor in Missouri a secret political association, which he called *Corps de Belgique* or *Southern League*.

The special object of the Corps de Belgique appears to have been to unite the rebel sympathizers of Missouri, with a view to their taking up arms and joining Price upon his proposed grand invasion of that state, and to their recruiting for his army in the interim.⁶

The Southern League soon became the Order of American Knights (or OAK) and plans were being made to create a "Northwestern Confederacy" that would divide the Union and weaken its offensive capability for operations against the South.

Chickamauga and the siege of Chattanooga followed in September [1863] and the Union forces were unsuccessful in most of their operations in January, February, March, and April, 1864. The Red River expedition under Gen. Banks was especially disastrous, and again the cry was raised, "You never can defeat the South." There was a feeling, both in the North and in the South, that the troops of the Northwest were about the only ones that had accomplished anything, and this stimulated in the South, a fresh discussion of

the feasibility of sending commissioners to the states of the Northwest to negotiate for peace and an alliance with them. ...

Capt. Thomas H. Hines of the Ninth Kentucky Cavalry, who had been with Morgan in his raid through Indiana and Ohio, was sent to Canada in March 1864 to confer with Jacob Thompson, ex-secretary of the interior in Buchanan's cabinet, who was then acting as "Special Commissioner of the Confederate States in Canada." Thompson was liberally supplied with funds and was to assist Hines in carrying out any plans he might devise to release Confederate prisoners confined on Johnson's Island, Ohio, and in camps near Columbus, Indianapolis, Chicago, Springfield, Illinois, and Rock Island.

With the aid of the "Sons of Liberty," these released prisoners were to overthrow the governments of Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois, and establish a Northwest Confederacy.⁷

By this time a related organization by the name of the Sons of Liberty was in operation. It was their job to execute the events to successfully lead to the creation of the Northwest Confederacy.

The arms and ammunition at Indianapolis were to be seized, rebel prisoners at Camp Morton to be released and armed and the combined forces, after murdering the governor and seizing the Capitol, were to march through the state, raising the standard of revolt in favor of the Confederacy. The arming of the bands had been going on for two or three years, but the unexpected discovery of large quantities of arms and ammunition, seized in the offices of H.H. Dodd, addressed to J.J. Parsons, marked "Sunday school books," brought matters to a head.⁸

The ringleaders were arrested by Gen. A.P. Hovey and tried by a military commission and sentenced to death. Their sentences were later commuted to life in prison, but President Andrew

Johnson ultimately released them because he believed the military commission had no state or federal jurisdiction in the matter.

The Knights of the Golden Circle and its affiliated organizations had not only failed to capitalize on their plan (which if carried out successfully would have dealt a major blow to the Union). Because of their reluctance to carry it out on the original date, it instead became a major blow to the KGC.

If the plan had been successfully carried out, Gen. Sterling Price's 1864 Missouri raid would have been far more successful, through the enlistment of new recruits and the reclamation of the state for the South. The failure to do this, along with Gen. Hood's failure to recapture Nashville, marked the beginning of the end for the Southern nation.

A 2015 issue of *Prologue* magazine adequately summarizes the final end of the Confederacy:

After the fall of Richmond, the Confederate capital, on April 2, 1865, officials in the Confederate government, including President Jefferson Davis, fled. The dominoes began to fall. The surrender at Appomattox took place a week later on April 9.

While it was the most significant surrender to take place during the Civil War, Gen. Robert E. Lee, the Confederacy's most respected commander, surrendered only his Army of Northern Virginia to Union Gen. Ulysses S. Grant.

Several other Confederate forces—some large units, some small and middle-sized—had yet to surrender before President Andrew Johnson could declare that the war was officially over.

The Grant-Lee agreement served not only as a signal that the South had lost the war but also as a model for the rest of the surrenders that followed.

After Richmond fell and Davis fled, Confederate commanders were on their own to surrender their commands to Union forces. Surrenders, paroles, and amnesty



Lambdin Purdy Milligan (1812-1899) was an Ohio-born Hunt-ington, Indiana farmer and lawyer. He was briefly an international celebrity in the U.S.A. and the C.S.A. But, with Lincoln's war of terror against Northern copperheads, Milligan came under suspicion for his supposed connection with a "conspiracy" to array large groups in the Old Northwest against the Union in 1862-63. A member of the Knights of the Golden Circle, he was jailed by the Lincoln administration, and a military court found him guilty. He protested his trial, leading to the important "*Ex parte Milligan*" U.S. Supreme Court ruling that civilian courts are supreme over military courts. Huntington and the surrounding county were for decades prior to the war an all-white community, with laws that any black must leave it by sundown. Milligan had a jail-like stone building he used before the war to hold runaway slaves until they could be returned to their owners, according to local sources.



Gen. George W.L. Bickley (1823-1867) was the founder of the Knights of the Golden Circle and in the late 1850s promoted an expedition to seize Mexico, which was quite popular, especially in Texas, where he formed 32 chapters. The group twice attempted to mount an invasion, starting in spring 1860, but, with the election of Abraham Lincoln, turned their attentions to the secessionist movement. Bickley was also a practicing botanical physician in Virginia and author of a book on botany and, strangely, an anti-slavery novel.

for many Confederate combatants would take place over the next several months and into 1866 throughout the South and border states. *Not until 16 months after Appomattox, on August 20, 1866, did the president formally declare an end to the war.*⁹

The KGC might have been down, but they were not out and had one last card to play. On April 14, 1865 U.S. President Abraham Lincoln was assassinated while attending a play at Ford's Theater in Washington, D.C. His assassin John Wilkes Booth had ties to the KGC. According to author Jim Marrs, "Lincoln's assassin, Southern sympathizer John Wilkes Booth, has been established as a member of the Knights of the Golden Circle (along with the famous outlaw Jesse James)." ¹⁰

The assassination did not have the desired effect. The federal government remained intact despite the assassination of Lincoln, the attack on Secretary of State William Seward and the conspiracy to kill Vice President Andrew Johnson.

History tells us that John Wilkes Booth was killed 12 days after the assassination of Lincoln after an extensive manhunt. One would think that this would have been the end of the KGC itself but others aren't so convinced. [See TBR, May/June 2008.]

Shadow of the Sentinel co-author Bob Brewer writes: "For 120 years some have speculated that Jesse James faked his death on April 3, 1882 in St. Joseph, Missouri ... [T]hey maintain that Jesse James became a field commander and financial overseer after he was alleged to have been shot."¹¹

In *Shadow of the Sentinel*, Brewer also shares one popular theory about post-Civil War KGC operation, writing, "The KGC's primary goal, after going fully underground, was to prepare for a second civil war."¹²

According to the book, the KGC began to evolve in the post-Civil War era. Part of the evolution was the owning of major businesses (such as railroads, mining and timber). This

does not mean that there are no longer caches of KGC gold hidden throughout the South and the West, though some accounts state that in 1916 the Knights of the Golden Circle sealed their records for 50 years or until the last known Confederate soldier died (believed to have occurred in 1959).¹³

Brewer was able to decipher symbols and codes that his grandfather had shown him as a child. These codes and symbols could be carved in a tree, etched in the stone of a cave entrance or by the bending of a tree in a certain direction.

He was eventually successful in discovering KGC gold, but attested that some of the sites are still guarded by "sentinels" to this day. ♦

ENDNOTES:

1 *Authentic Exposition of the KGC 1834-1861*, by "an original member," published by C.O. Perrine, Indianapolis, Indiana, 1861, 5.

2 *Ibid.*

3 *A Knight of the Golden Circle*, Lesh, reprinted by special permission of the author and the publisher from the Michigan Alumnus, July 26, 1947, 2.

4 *Narrative of Edmund Wright, His Adventures With and Escape from the Knights of the Golden Circle*, Wright, published by J.B. Hawley, Cincinnati, Ohio, 1864, 20.

5 *Life of Oliver P. Morton, Including His Important Speeches*, Foulke, William Dudley, Bowen-Merrill Co., 1899, 382.

6 *The Sons of Liberty: A Western Conspiracy in and of the Southern Rebellion*, published by the Union Congressional Committee, Chronicle Print, 1864.

7 *The Dream of a Northwest Confederacy*, Cochran, William C., The State Historical Society of Wisconsin, Proceedings of 1916, Madison, 1917, 247-249.

8 Excerpts from newspapers and other sources from the files of the Lincoln Financial Foundation Collection, found at www.archive.org address.

9 "Ending the Bloodshed," Plante, Trevor, *Prologue*, Spring 2015, Vol. 47, No. 1.

10 *Rule by Secrecy: The Hidden History That Connects the Trilateral Commission, the Freemasons, and the Great Pyramids*, Marrs, Jim, 211.

11 *Shadow of the Sentinel*, Getler, Warren and Bob Brewer, 96-101.

12 *Ibid.*

13 *Ibid.*

CLINT LACY is a freelance author based in Missouri. He is also the author of *Blood in the Ozarks: Union War Crimes Against Civilians and Southern Civilians in Occupied Missouri*. Softcover, 157 pages, #725, \$17 minus 10% for TBR subscribers plus \$5 S&H in the U.S. from TBR. He is also the author of *A Truthseeker's Guide to False Flags and Other Strange Events in American History*. Print copies can be found online.

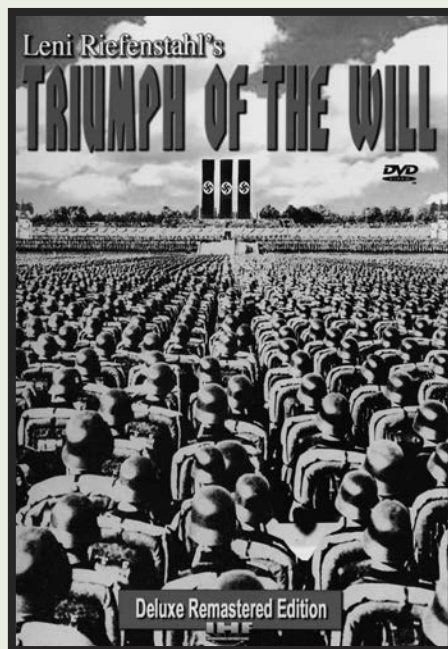
Triumph of the Will DVD

Leni Riefenstahl's "Triumph of the Will" remastered DVD with bonus features!

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The result is a fascinating expression of one individual's impression of the Hitler movement. Riefenstahl's film pioneered many dramatic techniques of film direction and editing that have effectively translated to the screen all the joy, the unrestrained emotion and the awesome power which characterized the Nazi rallies. The complete dominance of one man's personality throughout the film, as well as over an entire nation, is more forcefully conveyed to the viewer in *Triumph of the Will* than in any other film or book about the Third Reich in existence. Even today,



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Does the Constitution Recognize the Right of Secession?

THE BIRTHPLACE OF THE MOVEMENT to dissolve the American union was not South Carolina or anywhere in the South but in the Yankee heartland—Massachusetts, in New England. There were three serious movements to secede from the U.S.A. by these Northerners, some 60 years before the idea caught on in Dixie. They don't teach these astonishing facts in government schools today.

By Dr. Edward DeVries

Most of the leaders of the Southern Confederacy had fathers who had fought in the Revolutionary War. Just 80 years after America's founding fathers had successfully won their independence from the English crown, their sons were declaring the secession of 13 Southern states from the same United States which their fathers had fought so bravely to establish.

There were even a few very old men serving the Confederate States of America who, as small boys, had served in the Continental Army of the United States. They were veterans of both wars for independence. What possessed them to take up arms once again, the second time, against the very nation they had once fought so hard to establish? And why did they believe that they had the right to do so?



George Cabot (1752-1823), born in Salem, Mass., served in the U.S. Senate from 1791 to 1796. He was elected a delegate to the Hartford Convention of 1814-15, a secret series of meetings that contemplated New England secession.

Nearly every American agrees that King George III of England was a tyrant. When the grievances of the people against him and the English government in general became so great that they determined they could no longer bear the oppression, the tyranny of the crown, the Continental Congress met, and several solutions were proposed. The problem was exacerbated when, having exhausted all of the proposed solutions, no remedy had been obtained.

They tried petitions, protests, and resolutions. They tried sending delegations across the water to England. Nothing worked. Then, in the midst of debate, one of the congressmen picked up a Bible (a radical thought these days, Congress picking up a Bible), it was opened (even more radical), and 1 Kings chapters 11 and 12 were read. It was proposed that the 13 British colonies of the American continent secede from the British crown.

When they did, the question came

up about the legality of secession, the legality of doing such a thing, according to the English law. And of course, that debate continued for the next several weeks and months. As it did, the founding fathers made some startling conclusions:

That secession was ordained by God and was the means by which God gave His people to free themselves from a tyrannical and oppressive king who was much less oppressive than their own king.

That since God ordained secession, and gave it to His people, it must be a good thing.

That there is but “one lawgiver,” and that is God, so therefore “the law” is ultimately determined by God.

Ultimately, the founding fathers came to the conclusion that it didn’t matter what the English law had to say on the subject, because they were subject to a far higher law than the law of the king of England. That is why throughout the writings of America’s founding fathers, you will see an appeal to the natural law, and to the higher law of God.

Finally, the Declaration of Independence was drafted, and the Declaration of Independence does three things: It stated the grievances of the people against the king. It declared the secession of the 13 colonies from the crown, and it cited the law of God as their authority for that secession. It articulates their appeal to the God of heaven to bless their secession and establish the colonies as separate and independent governments.

The voluntary confederacy of states known as the United States was born of a secessionist movement against Great Britain. The Declaration of Independence in 1776 was a secessionist document.

This explains why patriots believed they had every right to take



William Lloyd Garrison (1805-1879), publisher, born in Newburyport, Massachusetts, called for Northern secession. Ironically, his extreme and inflexible views contributed mightily to Southern desire for independence. At age 25 he was already set in his abolitionist ways; he joined the American Colonization Society, but when he realized it did not want to end slavery—and immediately—he left it. When Garrison called a slave ship owner a highway robber and murderer, he got a jail sentence of six months. In Boston, a mob dragged Garrison through the streets on a rope; the mayor put him in jail charged with disturbing the peace (but really to save him from being tarred and feathered). In his eulogy for John Brown in 1859, Garrison called for the northern states to secede from a union he believed was morally corrupted by slavery. “By the dissolution of the union we shall give the finishing blow to the slave system,” Garrison declared.

up arms and secede in 1776. So how can the secession of 1861 be called un-American, or treasonous, or illegal? Remember that secession was the very means by which America as a nation was founded.

That is the short answer as to why the Southern Fathers, like their Patriot Fathers of just 80 years prior, believed they had every right to secede from the United States and to form themselves into an independent Southern nation.

THE LONG ANSWER

The Revolutionary secession of 1776 was not the only secession to happen on American soil. And the Southern secession of 1861 was nowhere near the second.

After the Revolution, the 13 colonies formed a union of states under a document called the Articles of Confederation. In order to unite under the Articles of Confederation, each of the colonies had to have a convention where the people, or their representatives, assembled in conventions. Each of the 13 states or colonies had an election, and one by one, they individually ratified the Articles of Confederation and entered into this confederacy of states, or this United States.

Just a few years later, some proposals were made by the federal Congress to make drastic changes to the Articles of Confederation. The changes were so drastic that Congress finally decided that the changes were beyond amendment. Therefore what they needed to do was to scrap the Articles of Confederation and write a whole new document.

The Articles of Confederation were ultimately set aside, and a new document was written—that new document being the Constitution of the United States of America. But the problem was this: The states were united in compact under the Articles of Confederation. Therefore, each of the states, having just finished their convention to ratify the Articles of Confederation, now had

to call a new convention, and the people of the states had to reassemble, bring the matter back up, debate and then vote.

Each state had to individually secede from the United States of America as formed under the Articles of Confederation. Then when all [or at least nine—Ed.] of the states had successfully seceded from the government formed by the Articles of Confederation, only then could they have yet another set of conventions. State by state, they ratified the Constitution. One by one, they re-formed a new union under the Constitution of the United States.

Now that union formed under the Constitution of the United States was originally called the “united



The sovereignty of those 13 states was not given up when they ratified the Constitution.

States of America.” You will notice that the word “united” is rendered with a lower-case “u” and the name does not say consolidated states of America. In other words, the separate states did not consolidate into one big “state.” But they are still united states, in other words, separate bodies, more than one entity, all joined together under one loose umbrella, but yet still separate states—united states. And that word “states” is in the plural. You will notice it is not United State, singular. It is not one big government, but rather united states, plural. That term “united states” is a plural noun; therefore if you are going to use it in a sentence and be grammatically correct, you would have to say, “the united states are...” not “the united states is...”

Read old textbooks and you will find they always say, “the united states are.” When you use the word “are,” you are recognizing the plural noun and the fact that there are more than one state and each state had its own individual capacity.

When you say, “the united states is,” not only are you grammatically incorrect, but you are implying of course that there is just one big conglomeration and one big body, but that would not be “the United States.” It would be “the United State.”

The fact is that they had 13 independent and sovereign states, and the sovereignty of those states was not given up when they ratified the Constitution. In fact, just the opposite happened, because when the states ratified the Constitution, each state reserved for herself the right to secede from the constitutional union, should she ever find it necessary. There was a reason for that, and that was because the Articles of Confederation had this phrase in it that said the union should be “perpetual.” In other words, it would never end, but keep going. The founding fathers corrected that mistake when they wrote the Constitution. The founders intentionally did not use any language that would prohibit secession.

The term, “perpetual union,” coined by Abraham Lincoln, was never used in the Constitution. Radical Republicans also used the phrase. But it didn’t come from the Constitution. It came from the Articles of Confederation. The very existence of the union and its Constitution is proof that each individual state had no problem seceding from the “perpetual union” of the Articles of Confederation.

Alexander Hamilton wrote in the Federalist Papers: “It is certainly true that the state legislators, by forbearing the appointment of senators, may destroy the national government.”

The ratification document that was given by the state of New York, when her people ratified the Consti-

tution, said: "The powers of government may be resumed by the people whenever it should become necessary to their happiness, that every power, jurisdiction and right which is not by the said Constitution clearly delegated to the Congress of the United States or the department of government thereof, remains to the people of the several states or their respective state government to whom they may have granted the same." Or in other words, New York was saying that if the people aren't satisfied that it works for them anymore, if this government should not work out as originally intended, or should it overstep its bounds and oppress the people of the state, they can exercise their right to withdraw from it.

Patrick Henry said this, at Virginia's ratification of the Constitution: "The powers granted under the Constitution, being derived from the people of the United States, may be resumed by them whenever the same shall be perverted through injury or oppression, and every power thereby not granted remains with them and after their will." In other words, he said the people of Virginia are ratifying the Constitution, but reserve the right to "get off the ship" any time they want to.

Ultimately, of course, the Bill of

Rights was attached and the 10th Amendment clearly reserved the right of secession to the states respectively.

LONG BEFORE THE 'CIVIL WAR'

In 1803, 1807, 1814 and in 1844 and 1845, New England states held secession conventions. At one point [1803—Ed.] Massachusetts almost seceded over the Louisiana Purchase. Later, they wanted to secede over the admission of Louisiana into the union as an actual state and not a territory. The state of Massachusetts, in one secession document, declared that they were not going to be in union with "pagan Creoles and half-breeds." In 1844 and 1845, there was another New England secession movement.

During each of them, at no time did the Southern states, or indeed any of the states, declare that secession was unconstitutional. They never so much as implied that secession was treasonous or traitorous. They simply accepted the fact, although they may have disagreed with the reasoning, that these states were exercising their rights under the law of God and under the Constitution.

In 1848, Abraham Lincoln stood on the floor of Congress and acknowledged the right of Texas to se-

cede from Mexico. At that time, the United States Congress also formally recognized the secession of Texas from Mexico.

So when the Southern states seceded in 1861, they had every reason to believe that what they were doing was biblical, lawful and constitutional.

After their secession, when Lincoln and the Republican Party went to war to "save the union," invading the Southern states, the Yankees and the Republicans literally committed an action that was in opposition to the Bible, the law and to the principles of the founding fathers of this country.

SECESSION AT WEST POINT

Many of the Southern generals and many of her political leaders were educated at the U.S. Military Academy at West Point. There, from 1825 until 1886, the textbook that was used in the constitutional law class was *A View of the Constitution of the United States of America*, written by William Rawl.

Rawl, a Yankee lawyer from Philadelphia, writes: "The people may on the same principle at any time alter or abolish the Constitution they have formed."

He went on to write, "To deny this right of secession from the union

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would be inconsistent with the principle on which all our political systems are founded, which is, the people in all cases have a right to determine how they will be governed.”

He also writes, “The secession of the states from the union depends on the will of the people of such state. The people alone, as we have already seen, have the power to alter their Constitution. Still, however, the secession must in such case be distinctly and peremptorily declared to take place in that event. But in either case, the people are the only moving power.”

In other words, in the clear, unmistakable language of Mr. Rawl, in his textbook on the American Constitution that was used at West Point, the Southern fathers learned from their Yankee school teachers that



ABRAHAM LINCOLN
Unification at any cost.

their state had the right to secede from the union.

And since Rawl’s *A View of the Constitution of the United States of America* continued to be used at West Point until 1886, when it was replaced by T.M. Cooley’s *The General Principle of Constitutional Law in the United States*, the United States Military Academy at West Point continued to teach its cadets that secession was lawful, that it was a constitutional right, not only up until the time of the war for Southern Independence, but for another 21 years after Appomattox.

According to Rawl, there was a process of secession. He writes: “Just as there was a process of ratifying the Constitution by each state, each state would form a convention of the people of their elected representatives, and in their convention, they would secede in the same manner that they entered into the union.”

And that is exactly how each of the Southern states seceded from

the union, according to the formula that was outlined in Rawl’s textbook, and according to the same process they used to get into the union to begin with.

SOUTHERN SECESSION

One full year before, the following appeared in *The New York Times*: “We agree with Jefferson in the rights of community to alter and abolish forms of government that have become oppressive and injurious. And if the cotton state should decide they could do better by going out of the union than by staying in it, we should insist in letting them go in peace.”

The Confederate currency was printed in New York City over a year before South Carolina seceded from the union.

The uniforms that were originally used by the Confederate Army were manufactured in Pennsylvania, over a year before South Carolina seceded, and they were made in the exact same factory that made the uniforms for the United States Army. That is why they were identical, except for the color.

When the time came for a parting of ways, Sen. Jefferson Davis (D-Miss.) gave a speech on the floor of the U.S. Senate, announcing the secession of Mississippi. No one stood up to declare him a traitor. He was not arrested. In fact, after the speech, he lingered in the chamber, he shook hands, he hugged friends and told them goodbye. Then he made his way home, totally unaccosted. It would be some time before Lincoln and the Radical Republicans would raise an Army and invade the Southern states. We will talk more about that in a future issue of TBR. ♦

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SOUTHERN HISTORY FROM SOUTHERNERS

The God of War: Nathan Bedford Forrest as Seen by His Contemporaries

In this book by Lochlainn Seabrook you will discover the authentic Nathan Bedford Forrest in the words of those who actually knew him: Confederate soldiers, Union soldiers, military educators, foreigners, writers, politicians, neighbors, even children—all without the bigoted intrusions of politically correct editorializing, South-hating mythology, and absurd left-wing lies. Find out for yourself why Forrest was idolized around the world during the Victorian period, why he is classed with celebrated military commanders like Michel Ney and Joachim Murat, why he is more popular today than ever before, why new Forrest monuments are going up, and why he will always be admired by educated people of all races. Softcover, 358 pages, illustrated, #811, \$20.

Confederate Monuments: Why Every American Should Honor Confederate Soldiers and Their Memorials

Why is the Left targeting Confederate monuments for removal and destruction? Its sinister efforts to eradicate American history do more than just offend the living. They are an insult to the honor and memory of one of the most courageous and patriotic American servicemen the world has ever known: the Confederate soldier. Throughout this densely illustrated work, the award-winning author sprinkles scores of additional Confederate images from the Victorian era, along with dozens of poems, quotes and genuine inscriptions from Confederate statues, all of which add further educational value to this powerful primer. Softcover, 432 pages, illustrated, #807, \$22.

Everything You Were Taught About American Slavery Is Wrong, Ask a Southerner!

This important 1,000-page work by award-winning Southern historian Lochlainn Seabrook decimates the deceitful view of slavery annually churned out by Yankee mythologists. Lavishly illustrated with over 500 intriguing images, a helpful “world slavery time line” and a detailed index of significant historical figures, Seabrook lays out the truth about American slavery that will shock you. Contains nearly 3,500 endnotes and a comprehensive 2,000-book bibliography. The foreword is by black American educator Barbara G. Marthal. Softcover, 1,020 pages, #749, \$35.

Everything You Were Taught About the Civil War is Wrong, Ask a Southerner!

Lochlainn Seabrook sets the record straight on hundreds of commonly misrepresented topics about the Civil War in this easy-to-read, well documented reference book. Learn the truth about the causes of the war, secession, slavery, abolition, the Confederacy, the Union, Jefferson Davis, Abraham Lincoln, Reconstruction and more. The foreword is by African-American educator Nelson W. Winbush, a grandson of the Confederacy's only black chaplain. Includes over 1,000 endnotes, a 700-book bibliography and is indexed. Softcover, illustrated, 266 pages, #729, \$20.

Confederate Flag Facts: What Every American Should Know About Dixie's Southern Cross

Is the Confederate battle flag truly a symbol of “hatred, racism, and slavery,” as liberals maintain? Or is it a symbol of Christian brotherhood and freedom? Says the author, it's a sacred emblem of Southern heritage, history and honor—one of which every Southerner should be rightfully proud. Award-winning historian Lochlainn Seabrook corrects the falsehoods about the South's most famous ensign: the Starry Cross (the Confederate battle flag). In the process, he provides the true history of the Confederate States of America. Softcover, 356 pages, #730, \$22.

Lincoln's War: The Real Cause, the Real Winner, the Real Loser

Read the most important “Civil War” book in decades and learn the truth about the war. Learn from Col. Lochlainn Seabrook the authentic facts about Civil War-era Republicans and Democrats, the true origins of the war, and who really won and lost. Who believes, for example, that millions of men, women, and children (on both sides) risked their lives to destroy or save slavery? Who accepts the idea that Lincoln was justified in killing hundreds of thousands of people and bankrupting the U.S. Treasury to “preserve the Union”? This book is packed with hundreds of once-suppressed testimonies. Softcover, 347 pages, #757, \$21.

Rebel Private—Front & Rear: Memoirs of a Confederate Soldier

William A. Fletcher's recollections of life as a Confederate soldier are vivid, and his ability to command the imagination and give the reader a real you-are-there experience is impressive. *Rebel Private* sheds a light on the everyday concerns of a Confederate soldier, from the plight of the wounded to taking food from women and children in Union territory and scavenging from the dying to the repugnant act of taking a human life. *Rebel Private* also contains exciting stories about being captured and then escaping from a prison train. Softcover, 128 pages, #769, \$15.

The Unquotable Abraham Lincoln: The President's Quotes They Don't Want You to Know!

After reading the eye-opening book, *The Unquotable Abraham Lincoln*, by Col. Lochlainn Seabrook, you'll know that the real Lincoln has been carefully concealed from us by his faithful worshipers, some of whom are simply uninformed, while others will stop at nothing to keep you from learning the facts about our 16th chief executive and his unconstitutional, unnecessary and unjustifiable war. In this handy book, Seabrook examines the politically incorrect statements they don't want you to know. Included here, among 230 footnoted entries, are Lincoln's controversial, even un-American, views on his presidency, the government, the U.S. Constitution, states' rights, the Union, his war on the South, abolition, slavery, colonization, African-Americans, Mexicans, “mulattos,” the Confederacy, the Southern people, his Emancipation Proclamation, Jesus, the Bible, Christianity and more. Softcover, 150 pages, #778, \$13.

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HISTORY YOU MAY HAVE MISSED

A digest of interesting historical news items gleaned from various sources around the world that most likely did not appear in your local newspaper or on your television news broadcasts.

✕ ✕ ✕

A Christian Victory

Muslims have a “right” to build mosques in the West, yet non-Muslims cannot build a church or temple in a Muslim country, nor freely practice their religion. Maybe that’s changing, just a tad. Lombardy’s populist Northern League-led government has blocked a plan to turn an old chapel in Bergamo into a mosque after a Muslim group outbid Christians at the auctioning of the church. The Muslim Association of Bergamo outbid the Romanian Orthodox Church, which since 2015 had used the site for worship. Regional President Attilio Fontana said Lombardy, acting under a 2004 law allowing the government to stop a sale for the sake of safeguarding a cultural site, “will exercise our right ... there will be no room for an appeal.” He said the council aims to protect Christianity in Lombardy, and that he has contacted Father Gheorghe Velascu, head of the Romanian Orthodox community, to reassure him actions are being taken to ensure the community does not lose its place of worship. Chalk one up for Italy and the Christians.

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Amazing Talking Bonobo

People everywhere grieved in 2018 when Koko (born Hanabi-ko) the gorilla died, just a couple weeks short of 47 years old. Koko was renowned for her ability to communicate with 1,000 sign-language gestures and could understand about 2,000 words of spoken English. Amazing indeed. But we do not hear so much about Kanzi the bonobo (a kind of chimpanzee). Kanzi understands spoken English it is said, and can use close to 400 lexigrams to express himself. Unlike Koko and other “talking” chimps, gorillas and orangutans, Kanzi’s usage follows rules of grammar and syntax, say researchers at the Great Apes Trust in Iowa. Kanzi also is a skilled maker of stone tools, reportedly. Perhaps he should have the right to vote, eh?

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19th-Century Health Secret

In the 1800s, a back-to-nature movement in Germany asserted finding numerous benefits to health from walking barefoot outdoors. However, until recently these discoveries were ignored. But “cutting-edge” scientific research is confirming what those Germans knew—a positive environmental factor on health, although still

widely ignored and not known about, is direct, flesh-to-ground contact with the surface of the Earth (excluding very dry deserts), which happens to be a source of unlimited quantities of “free” (that is, mobile) electrons. If your skin, including the bottom of your foot, comes into contact with a sandy beach, a grassy lawn, or other Earth surface, these electrons flow into your body and apparently neutralize positively charged molecules called by scientists “reactive oxygen species” (ROS), which you may know as free radicals. Since these ROS’s cause inflammation and all sorts of other potential health problems, neutralizing them by this process of grounding (or “earthing”) is a great idea—and best of all it costs nothing.

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Heritage Attacked & Defended

George P. Bush recently called for the removal of a plaque honoring the Confederacy from the Texas state Capitol. Bush is the son of ex-Florida Gov. Jeb Bush and grandson of ex-President George H.W. Bush. He squawked on Twitter, “The time has come for the Confederate plaque to come down. These types of displays belong in museums, not in our state Capitol.” Despite this pusillanimity, some Southerners are still proud of their heritage, as well they should be.

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The Rainbow Dinosaur

Not all dinosaurs were ugly brutes. In 2018, researchers reported on a recently discovered specimen, named *Caihong juji*, that looks like a velociraptor dolled up with hummingbird feathers. This unusual dinosaur is from the Jurassic era, 161 million years ago, and its name is Mandarin for “rainbow creature with a big crest.” It was covered with feathers, many of which were iridescent. Although it looks ready for takeoff, scientists say it was almost certainly non-volant, i.e., flightless. The fancy plumage is thought to have been used to attract a mate. The critter was only some 16 inches long and weighed a trifling pound or so—not what most folks think of when they think of dinosaurs.

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Tetrapods Rewrite History

Scientists were stunned to find two previously unknown four-footed creatures, tetrapods, in a part of South Africa that was within the Antarctic Circle in the day, about 360 million years ago (the Devonian era). It goes against what experts thought about where these pioneering invaders of the land first appeared and what climate spawned them. The newly discovered *Tutusius umlambo* and *Umzantsia amazana* turned up near Grahamstown, South Africa. They likely looked like a cross between a

crocodile and a fish. No giants, they were about 28 inches and 36 inches long, respectively. Africa at the time was part of a supercontinent scientists have named Gondwana. Until now, all similar fossils were found in areas that were tropical or subtropical at the time.

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Yet Another Mayan Megalopolis

What archeologists are calling another Mayan megalopolis was recently found under the jungle canopy by using lidar, a kind of laser scanning. For centuries, more than 60,000 structures were hidden in the jungle, unbeknownst to Mayanologists. Found were houses, elevated highways, irrigation canals, pyramids and palaces. The “entire region was a settlement system whose scale and population density had been grossly underestimated,” said National Geographic explorer Thomas Garrison. Ten to 15 million people may have lived there at its height—two or three times as many as was long believed. Archeologists should have questioned looters, who were already quite familiar with the lost treasures of the region.

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Protecting Earth from Bolides

Current efforts to protect the Earth and its flora and fauna—including human beings—from attack by comets and other bolides such as asteroids are insufficient. It was recently confirmed that asteroid impacts are four to 10 times more frequent than had previously been assumed. And with Earth’s human population growing, our urban targets are larger, and in the past century our dependence on vulnerable infrastructure has increased more than 100-fold. Unless we can detect and track all of the potential city-killers (or worse) out there we have no way of developing a defense system. There are perhaps a million or more killer comets and rocks out in space that carry the energy of a thermonuclear bomb. One wiped out the dinosaurs, and unless we quickly develop the technology to defend ourselves we will have proved ourselves no smarter than the dinosaurs.

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True Legacy of George H.W. Bush

Ex-41st president George H.W. Bush died, age 94, on November 30, 2018. Flags were lowered to half staff, and immediately the whitewashing began, and we were told how he loved his dog and his colorful socks. The mass media told us how he guided the ship of state through tumultuous times and reasserted America’s role as the globe’s sole superpower. Less talked about was how he was a mass murderer and war criminal. Bush ran a training camp for Latin American death squads. He toppled democratically elected governments in two continents and launched an unprovoked, genocidal war with Iraq whose goal was to bomb an advanced, densely populated nation back into the pre-industrial era. The Bush family, including the late Bush 1 and Bush 2, are unrepentant warmongers who cold-bloodedly planned

the murder of babies, children, men, women and elderly civilians. Bush I’s destruction of Iraqi civilian society led to the rise of the terroristic “ISIS”—the Islamic State of Iraq and Syria. GHWB said in 1992: “If the American people ever find out what we have done, they would chase us down the street and lynch us.” [Look for an article in an upcoming issue of TBR about the true legacy of George H.W. Bush from S.T. Patrick.—Ed.]

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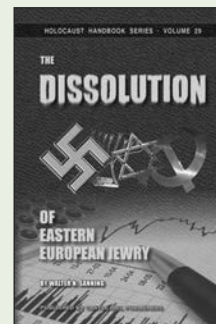
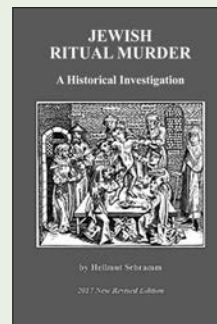
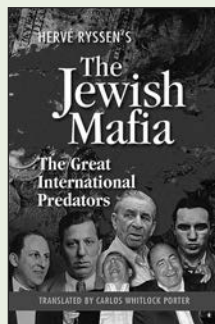
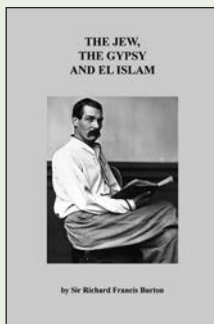
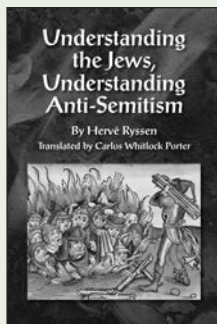
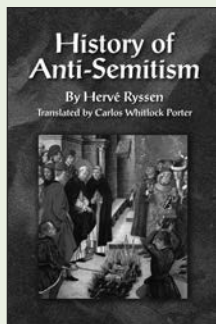
Some Pretty Big Stones

What are the biggest known stones moved or cut by man? Biblical scholar Michael Heiser succeeded in mounting a 340-ton boulder at the Los Angeles Museum of Art in 2012, for a cost in the millions of dollars. While you may question whether this qualifies as “art” or is a terrible waste of money, it was certainly a remarkable achievement. It involved many failed attempts, with the world’s biggest cranes constantly breaking. The rock could only travel seven miles a day—about 100 miles in three months. But compare this modern wonder with what the ancients achieved. The two Colossi of Memnon, Egypt, were each carved from a single stone. Weighing over 1,000 tons each, they were transported 420 miles from a quarry near Cairo. The Colossus of Ramses is even larger, at 1,300 tons. Although in broken pieces today, it originally stood 62 feet tall. The Stone of the South at the temple of Jupiter in Baalbek, Syria weighs in at 2,000 tons, although it is unfinished. Three other stones at the site weigh from 750 to 2,000 tons apiece. An unfinished obelisk in Egypt would weigh over 2,700 tons when finished and would have stood 138 feet tall. But the king of all stones is a gigantic stela base, unfinished, from the Ming dynasty (14th century A.D.). It resides in the Yang Shan quarry and weighs an incredible 8,000 tons.

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Our Martian Ancestors?

Prebiotic steps that led to the origin of life on Earth are one of the top mysteries of science. Nearly 15 years ago, Prof. Joe Kirschvink and his student Ben Weiss proved meteorites could be launched (by bolide impact) from the surface of Mars and travel through space to the surface of Earth, without becoming super heated. Life, if it had arisen on Mars first, would have been transported easily to Earth. In their book *A New History of Life: The Radical New Discoveries About the Origins and Evolution of Life*, Kirschvink and co-author Peter Ward argue that early Earth was most likely a “waterworld” where many of the basic chemical reactions needed to form long-chain polymers would be unlikely to happen. In contrast, more recent discoveries from satellites orbiting and landing on Mars have since confirmed the existence of an ancient surface with both land and water, perhaps even a north polar ocean. In particular, gases from Martian volcano Tharsis would have erupted at elevations well into the ozone layer of the ancient atmosphere of Mars, providing chemical energy for early life.



JEWISH ETHNOGRAPHIC STUDIES

History of Anti-Semitism

By Hervé Ryssen. Translated by Carlos Porter. The history of Judaism is that of a people or sect constantly at war with the rest of humanity. According to prophecy, after the great war against the last enemies of Israel, the Messianic times will be a blessed time for the Jews. All the Earth will be unified, and the Jews will be recognized by all as God's chosen people. The Pesachim and Sanhedrin treatises of the Babylonian Talmud assure us that, in the times of the Messiah, the treasures of the Jews will be so immense that "it will take 300 she-asses to carry the keys." To succeed in reaching this universal peace (*pax Judaica*), and "hasten the coming of the Messiah," fanatical Jewish sects must therefore work unceasingly to destroy all the differences between men—nations, races, religions and local customs. It is this messianic tension which motivates their actions. But is anti-Semitism created simply because of the supremacist teachings of Judaism? Softcover, 453 pages, #768, \$35.

Understanding the Jews, Understanding Anti-Semitism

By Hervé Ryssen. Translated by Carlos Porter. *Understanding the Jews, Understanding Anti-Semitism* is the perfect companion to the *History of Anti-Semitism* above. Everyone talks about the Jews, but very few people really know them. Who are they? What makes them different from everyone else? These questions are of increasingly vital importance since the Jewish people play a central role in the evolution of humanity. Marx, Freud and Einstein are often cited, who long personified the genius of Judaism. Today, the Jewish contribution to world culture is an extraordinarily rich one. Their love of equality and tolerance and their untiring struggle for human rights make them the world's foremost defenders of democratic ideals. How then, can one explain anti-Semitism? Softcover, 90 pages, #763, \$15.

The Jew, the Gypsy and El Islam

Sir Richard F. Burton (1821-1890) was a captain of the Bombay Army, co-discoverer of the source of the White Nile with Joshua Speke, and British consul on the island of Fernando Po, at Santos, Brazil, at Damascus, Syria and at Trieste, Austria-Hungary. He was one of the most important linguists of his day. This book, written in 1898, consists of three extended essays that Burton had been working on for many years prior to his death. The "gypsy" portion details a group of people who are nearly invisible, their machinations going nearly undetected. The insightful details featured in the portion on Islam are of obvious topical interest today. However, the real treat is the portion containing his observations on the Jews he came across on his travels. Softcover, 214 pages, #809, \$16.

The Jewish Mafia: The Great International Predators

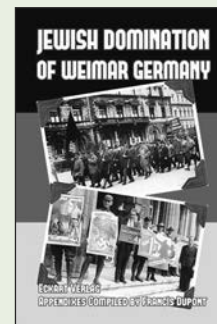
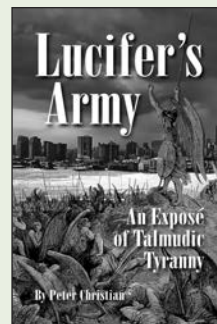
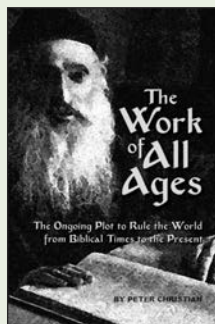
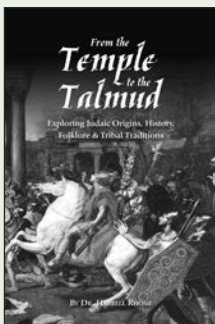
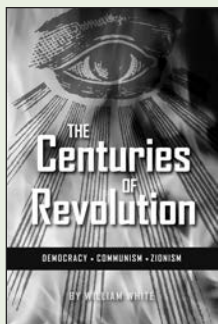
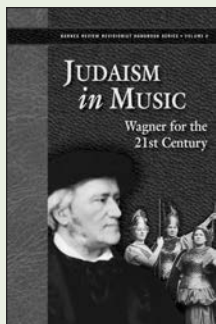
This is the most comprehensive and fast-paced book ever written on the crimes of the Jewish mafia from ancient times until today. Meticulously documented, largely from Jewish sources, this book is an examination of organized criminality in all parts of the world. Hervé Ryssen details sex slavery, global organ trafficking, organ transplant industry, "Torah Nostra," Murder Inc., Meyer Lansky, "invisible" mafia, pillage of Russia, fall of the Oligarchs, crime from Berlin to Marbella, Organizatsiya, crime in Antwerp, Vilnius, Bangkok and Bogota, Israeli mafia, diamond scams, revolutionary funding, illegal drug trade, porn industry, illegal immigrant trafficking, Atlantic African slave trade, Christian slaves of the Middle Ages, aesthetic surgery racket, Claude Lipsky's swindles, Jacques Crozmarie and the ARC scandal, horse racing and garage rip-offs, the VAT fraud, Samuel Flatto-Sharon, crime in England, the U.S. and France, Seams and Co., the pillaging of vanquished countries and more. Softcover, 381 pages, 475 endnotes, #731, \$29.

Jewish Ritual Murder: A Historical Investigation

Wild claims about the sacrifice of Christian children have been made against the Jews for centuries. Most consider these accusations to be anti-Semitism at its very worst, though many cultures sacrificed children in antiquity, including the Carthaginians. In this book by Dr. Hellmut Schramm, first published in 1943 in National Socialist Germany, the author weighs the evidence for and against this practice to determine whether such sacrifices were taking place in modern times. He analyzes the many cases of bodies found of small children who appeared to show evidence of ritual blood-letting. He also examines the practice of the sale of blood at certain times of the year to Jews for religious purposes. Contains chapters on ritual murder before 1840, famous cases from Damascus, Corfu, Xanten, Polna, Konitz and Kiev and extensive appendices reproducing testimonies given at nine famous court cases involving alleged ritual murder. New revised edition 2017. Softcover, 477 pages, #810, \$27.

The Dissolution of European Jewry

By Walter N. Sanning. Updated by Germar Rudolf. Before World War II, Eastern Europe was the demographic center of world Jewry. After the war, however, only a fraction of it was left behind. What happened? The "holocaust," most will say. The author of this book did not stop there, but thoroughly explored European population shifts, deportations and evacuations conducted by both Nazis and the Soviets. The results are



shocking. This edition has an updated foreword by Prof. Arthur R. Butz and an important epilogue by Germar Rudolf. It compares Sanning's study with a politically correct mainstream investigation into the numerical dimension of "the holocaust," which appeared eight years after Sanning's first edition. Softcover, 224 pages, #719, \$25.

Judaism in Music: Wagner for the 21st Century

German composer Richard Wagner wrote with the same intensity that characterized his powerful music. In 1850, Wagner penned an article entitled "Judaism in Music," which caused such a firestorm that, in 1869, he published an unapologetic letter entitled "Some Explanations Concerning Judaism in Music." It turned into this book. This volume includes a foreword by Australian Revisionist historian Dr. Fredrick Töben and concludes with an essay correcting the historical record about Wagner by Andrew Gray. We have also included Mark Twain's remembrances of the time he went to hear Wagner. Softcover, 125 pages, #705, \$15.

The Centuries of Revolution: Democracy, Communism and Zionism

Author and activist William A. White has stepped forward with an unsettling—but highly readable and consistently fascinating—exposé of the dark forces behind world subversion that have worked relentlessly on virtually every front to forcibly transform traditional European and American culture for the benefit of the financial and political power of the organized Jewish community. Democracy, Communism and Zionism are the tools used to wreak their global mayhem and, believe it or not, they are very similar systems in many ways. Softcover, 200 pages, #617, \$25.

From the Temple to the Talmud: Exploring Judaic Origins, History, Folklore and Tribal Traditions

Dr. Harrell Rhyme offers a panoramic look at Jewish history, culture and religion from a Revisionist perspective. Not content to merely repeat the findings of other researchers, Rhyme offers a new interpretation of Jewish history, one that is sure to enrage some and leave others standing in ovation. Going back to primary and ancient sources, while also including research from politically incorrect sources, Rhyme covers this expansive history in a lively style, accompanied by many illustrations and a lengthy list of sources for future research. Softcover, 261 pages, #606, \$25.

The Work of All Ages: The Ongoing Plot to Rule the World from Biblical Times to the Present

By Peter Christian. This book is a brief history of the Jewish people, from the days of Abraham to the present. They are an intelligent and well organized group, but are often resented though they are champions of civil rights movements. From ancient times, they have had a close-knit community and a shared vision of world supremacy, based on the belief that they are God's "chosen people." They see the people of the world as

"goyim." This book reviews some of the things that have been done over the centuries to advance their agenda. Softcover, 230 pages, #585, \$25.

The Zionists: Zionist Wall Street

Here is an updated reprint of the classic book by Judge George Washington Armstrong that discusses the history of the Jews and their control of international finance. Includes sections on the Talmud, the Protocols, Federal Reserve System, the League of Nations, WWI, President Wilson, Herzl, Kaiser Wilhelm, the sultan of Turkey, Baron Rothschild of Paris, Franklin Roosevelt—portrayed as a traitor, the war criminals of Pearl Harbor, the Morgenthau-Zionist hate program, the Marshall and Levitski plans. Also includes the entire text of Armstrong's famous book of nearly 100 pages entitled *Zionist Wall Street*. Softcover, 250 pages, #765, \$18.

Lucifer's Army: An Exposé of Talmudic Tyranny

This 2017 book by popular TBR author Peter Christian takes us on a whirlwind tour of Jewish and Zionist history in "chronological timeline" fashion, with to-the-point explanations of every event considered of import to the author's thesis. Some people think the Jews run the world and have been doing so behind the scenes for quite some time. Others believe this is ridiculous, and that the Jews are just easy scapegoats, targeted because they have been so successful financially and politically over the decades. The author is definitely one who believes influential Zionists, Jewish financial giants and various secret societies have been operating the levers of power in many nations for a very long time. This book is Mr. Christian's attempt to prove that in the most efficient manner possible. Massive list of topics covered. Softcover, 212 pages, #766, \$15.

Jewish Domination of Weimar Germany

By Eckhart Verlag and Francis Dupont. *Jewish Domination of Weimar Germany* was the National Socialist government's first English-language attempt to explain the rationale behind their legislative moves to restrict Jewish influence in Germany after 1933. Using official pre-Nazi-era demographics, this work showed that Jews were massively over-represented in all fields of German social and economic life—except farming and creative work. It lists the ownership of mass media in Weimar Germany, the astonishing financial scandals, Communist and other political subversion, degenerate theater, sexual psychology, Communist indoctrination in schools and the media. Softcover, 96 pages, #670, \$14.

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Nelson Mandela & the Rivonia Treason Trial

The South African State's Case Against Mandela and His Violent Communist Cohorts, 1964

By Arthur Kemp

English humorist author Guy Bellamy once remarked that “hindsight is an exact science”—and this is nowhere better illustrated than with this new edition of *Rivonia Unmasked! The South African State's Case Against Nelson Mandela, 1964*.

Originally published in South Africa in 1965 as part of the then-South African government's information campaign to counter pro-African National Congress (ANC) propaganda among English-speakers at home and abroad, this work inadvertently reveals just how deluded the leaders of the apartheid state were in regard to the attitudes of the black population over which they ruled.

Written in direct collusion with the police and other state propagandists, the author argues in all seriousness that the ANC represented only a tiny fraction of the black population, and that it was “only” the communists who were the problem.

Of course, as is now well-known, this was not the case, as the ANC had—and still has—mass popular



Nelson Mandela riles up the crowd outside the courtroom during the Rivonia Treason Trial.

support among the black population.

It was this widely held racial delusion—and its concomitant denial of race and racial dynamics as the only driving force of history—which would cost white South Africa dearly.

The belief that an accommodation

can be reached with “moderate non-whites” and that it is only the “radicals” who are the problem, is rhetoric which will be familiar to all those with an understanding of racial dynamics, no matter in which country they reside.

Apartheid, of course, was predicated upon the use of millions of Africans as laborers, in the mistaken belief that they would be content with working for whites, but only exercising political rights in designated rural areas, or “homelands.”

In order to maintain this delusion—which ignored the reality of demographics and occupation as the sole determinant of the character of any geographic territory—it was necessary to pretend that the “radicals” of the ANC were only a troublesome minority.

Instead of trying to rule over millions of Africans, and pretending that they were happy with this arrangement, white South Africans should have carved out their own state, devoid of dependence on nonwhite labor. Such a state, even if smaller than the original country, would be secure and still in existence. Such is the power of Bellamy's “exact science” of hindsight.



Glum-looking Jewish communists Arthur Goldreich and Harold Wolpe are shown seated as South African police search the Rivonia property during the raid that led to the smashing of the Rivonia plot.

But this is only one of the many valuable insights contained in this remarkable book.

The storyline contained in *Rivonia Unmasked!* follows the events leading up to and during the famous 1963–1964 “Rivonia Treason Trial.”

Named after the then rural Johannesburg northern property on which most of the conspirators were arrested, the Rivonia legal process finally saw eight top South African Communist Party and African National Congress leaders, Nelson Mandela included, sentenced in court to life imprisonment for an incredible plan to seize power by bloody violence in South Africa and turn it into a Marxist state.

This plan involved an actual physical invasion and revolution akin to that of Vietnam or Cuba, and involved

preparations for the stockpiling of enough explosives to destroy all of Johannesburg. Evidence at the trial showed that communist parties in the Soviet Union, Algeria, China, Czechoslovakia and East Germany all actively supported the plot.

How this plot was uncovered, and how the conspirators were arrested, makes riveting Cold War-era spy-story reading, with top South African spies penetrating the Communist International all the way to Moscow and back.

It is, however, in telling this story that the book is forced to reveal an alien hand that engineered the ANC/SACP armed plot. All of the so-called whites arrested along with Mandela—Arthur Goldreich, Lionel Bernstein, Denis Goldberg, James Kantor, Harold Wolpe and Bob Heple—were Jews, and all leading mem-

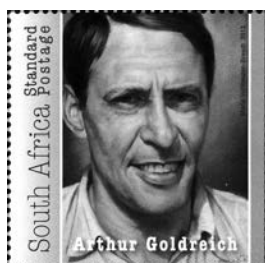
bers of the SACP.

Goldreich in particular was of note. Born in South Africa, Goldreich had moved to Israel in 1947, and joined the *Palmach*, the elite fighting force of the Haganah.

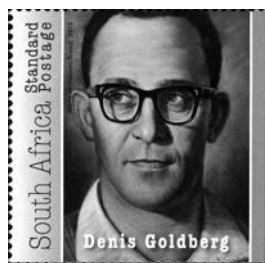
There he had fought in the Jewish terrorist war against the British and the Arabs, taking part in many of the atrocities committed at that time in the run-up to the independence of Israel in 1948.

It might be presumed that Goldreich’s participation in the ethnic cleansing of the Palestinians from Israel—and his prominent role in the creation of the Jews-only ethnostate—might have made him more sympathetic to white South Africa.

However, this was not to be the case. A typically atavistic hatred of anything seeking to preserve Euro-



GOLDREICH



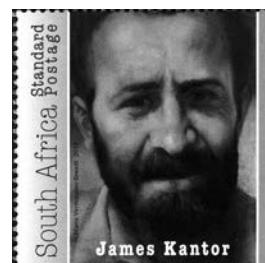
GOLDBERG



WOLPE



BERNSTEIN



KANTOR

In 2013, South African postal stamps were made to honor these five violent communist revolutionaries.

pean identity kicked in and, in 1954, Goldreich returned to South Africa to join the ANC and fight against white rule in South Africa.

With his experience as a terrorist commander in Israel, it was Goldreich who drew up the plans for the ANC's armed uprising, codenamed "Operation Mayibuye" (in English, "Operation Comeback"), as found in the documents seized by the South African police at the time of the arrests and presented as evidence during the trial.

Mandela himself told a biographer, Martin Meredith, that "Goldreich was

particularly valued because of his fighting experience in Israel" (*Nelson Mandela: A Biography*, Martin Meredith, 1997).

Goldreich and his fellow communist conspirator Harold Wolpe—who had purchased the Rivonia property using USSR-supplied funds—never stood trial. They managed to bribe a guard at the Johannesburg prison after their arrest and escape.

Both fled to neighboring Botswana, from where they travelled to Israel. As this book reveals, Goldreich stayed in Israel, where he collected

funds to "carry on the struggle for freedom in South Africa." He died in Israel in 2011.

For his part, Wolpe went on to communist East Germany and the Soviet Union to coordinate further support for the ANC's armed struggle, before finally settling in England where he had a lucrative academic career for 30 years.

This edition of *Rivonia Unmasked!* also sports two appendices not included in the original edition. The first provides more details about what is obvious from the original text—namely the domination of communist Jews in the inner workings of the ANC.

For example, it reveals that the defense team for the accused was headed by Joel Joffe, a leading Jewish lawyer in Johannesburg. Mandela and his co-defendants wrote him a testimonial from prison:

We have come to admire this quiet courageous man, whose devotion to the cause of justice has been shown to be in the highest tradition of his calling. We know that wherever he is, wherever he may go, Joel's legal brain and services will be at the call of those in need of justice and defense as it has been so well and fully at ours ("Letter: Joffe and his team ran rings round the prosecution and saved Mandela," the *Guardian*, July 13, 2017).

This appendix also quotes from the book *Jews and Zionism: The South African Experience (1910–67)* by Dr. Gideon Shimoni (Oxford University Press, 1980), which states that the "extraordinary salience of Jewish



The front page of *The World* reported on the arrests at Rivonia, the trial and the ensuing convictions. In all, Denis Goldberg, Arthur Goldreich, Bob Hepple, James Kantor, Ahmed Kathrada, Nelson Mandela, Govan Mbeki, Raymond Mhlaba, Andrew Mlangeni, Elias Motsoaledi, Walter Sisulu and Harold Wolpe were all sentenced to life in prison.

Rivonia: some of the exhibits

Express Reporter
THE dramatic pictures on this page show some of the articles which were exhibited at the Rivonia trial. They were found by Security Branch detectives when they raided the Rivonia home of artist Arthur Goldreich.

Eight of the accused, Nelson Mandela, Walter Sisulu, Ahmed Kathrada, Dennis Goldberg, Govan Mbeki, Raymond Mhlaba, Elias Mofseled, and Andrew Mlangeni were sentenced to life imprisonment.

Kathrada was found guilty on one count. The others were found guilty on all four counts—two of sabotage, one of furthering the aims of Communism, and one of being connected with the finances of the sabotage campaign and the recruiting of trainees.

Two other accused, James Kantor and Lionel Bernstein, were acquitted and Arthur Goldreich and Harold Wolpe escaped from detention and fled from South Africa before they could be brought to trial.

Secret radio

● Warrant-Officer C. J. Dirker of the Security Branch, looks at one of the exhibits in the Rivonia trial — part of the secret radio equipment used by Walter Sisulu in a pirate "Freedom Radio" broadcast.



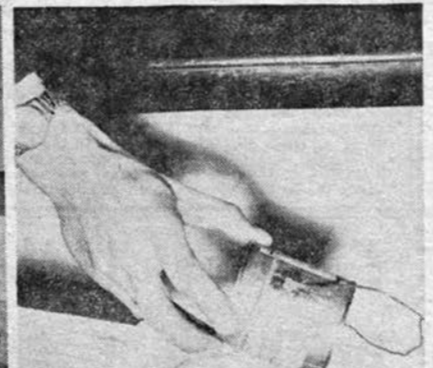
HAND-GRENADES

TIMING DEVICE



Land mine

the soap box on which the model is standing. As can be seen from the model, the right-hand portion is for a hand



A 1964 edition *Sunday Express* detailed some of the terrorist items found during the Rivonia arrests.

individuals in the white opposition to the regime of apartheid stands out. Throughout this period, Jewish names kept appearing in every facet of the struggle: amongst reformist liberals, in the radical Communist opposition, in the courts, whether as defendants or as counsel for the defense and in the lists of bannings and amongst those who fled the country to evade arrest.

Their prominence was particularly marked in the course of the treason trial, which occupied an important place in the news media throughout the second half of the 1950s as shown in the following:

This trial began in December 1956, when 156 people were arrested on charges of treason in the form of a conspiracy to overthrow the state by violence and to replace it with a state based on communism. Twenty-three of those arrested were whites, more than half of them Jews. They included Yetta Barenblatt, Hymie Barsel, Lionel (Rusty) Bernstein, Leon Levy, Norman Levy, Sydney Shall, Joe Slovo, Ruth (First) Slovo, Sonia Bunting, Lionel Forman, Isaac Horvitch, Ben Turok, Jacqueline Arenstein, Errol Shanley, Dorothy Shanley.

In this extended five-year period between the emergence of vi-

olent opposition and its effective suppression, the prominent involvement of individual Jews was in the public eye more than ever before. This was even more so than in the dramatic circumstances of the "Rivonia arrests."

Shimoni's book explains the events at Rivonia in this way:

On July 11, 1963, the police raided the home of Arthur Goldreich in Rivonia near Johannesburg, where it captured, by surprise, the leadership cadre of the *Umkonto we Sizwe* [Spear of the Nation—the ANC's armed wing] underground. ... [There was an] over-

Some examples of the bombs and bomb-making material seized by the South African police at the ANC/SACP headquarters in Rivonia.

whelming impression that Jews were in the forefront of the white radicals who were trying to overthrow the system of white supremacy in South Africa.

The second appendix reveals brand new information that black liberation icon Nelson Mandela was, despite his protestations and solemn affirmations to the contrary, a Central Committee member—a *Politburo* member—of the South African Communist Party.

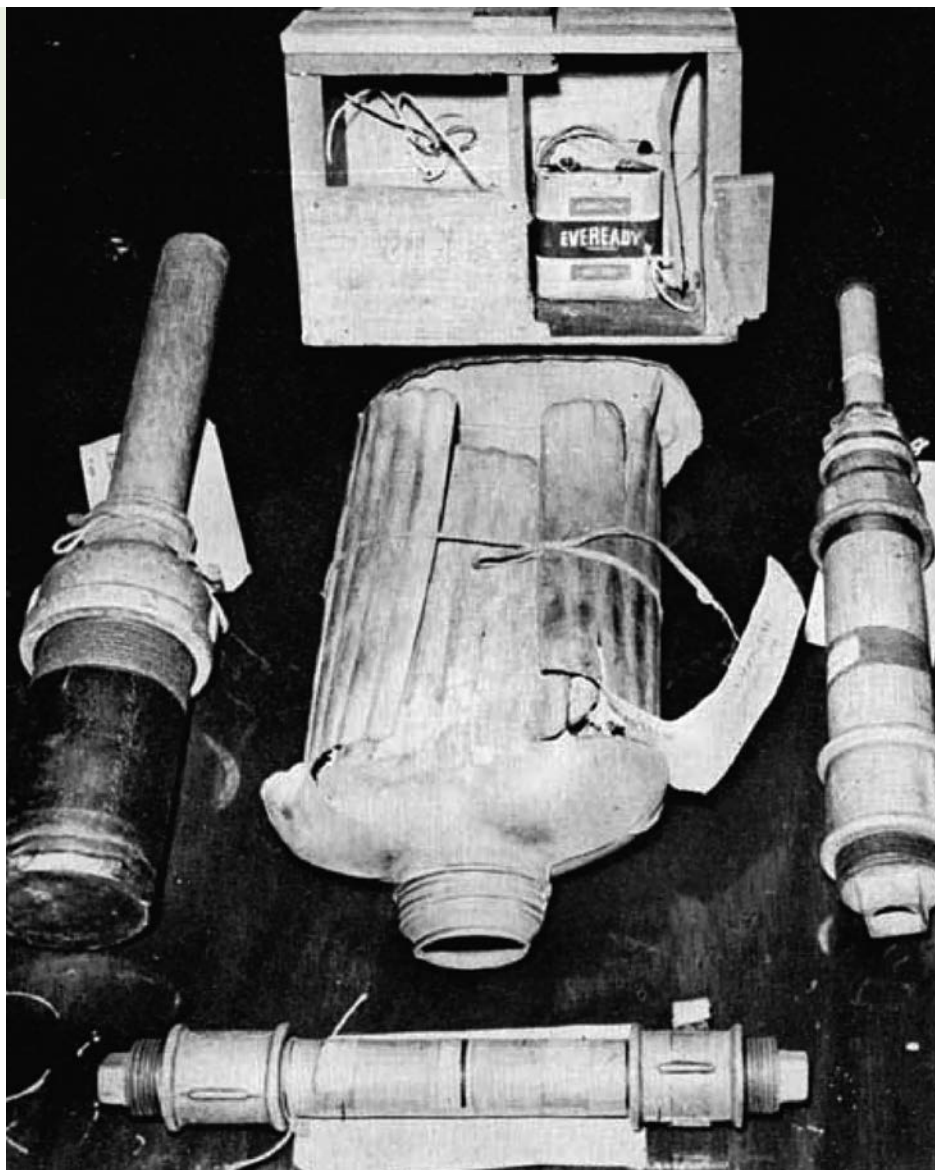
Mandela denied being an SACP member at the Rivonia trial, again in his official autobiography (*Long Walk to Freedom, Volume I: 1918–1962*, Little, Brown and Company, p. 365), and again in his authorized biography (*Mandela: The Authorized Biography*, Anthony Sampson, 1999, Harper-Collins, pp. 135–138).

It was only in 2013—with Mandela’s death—that the South African Communist Party finally admitted that the ANC leader had been—and always was—a senior Central Committee member of that party.

The post-mortem confession by the SACP was contained in the December 2013 edition of their party journal, *Umsebenzi*, as part of their eulogy to Mandela.

In the article, titled, “The True Revolutionary Is Guided by Great Feelings of Love,” the SACP wrote that:

At his arrest in August 1962, Nelson Mandela was not only a member of the then-underground South African Communist Party, but was also a member of our party’s Central Committee. To us as South African communists, Comrade Mandela shall forever symbolize the monumental contribution of the SACP in our liberation struggle. The contribution of communists in the struggle to achieve South African freedom has very few parallels in the history of our



country. After his release from prison in 1990, Comrade Madiba [Mandela’s clan name.—Ed.] became a great and close friend of the communists till his last days.

It should be borne in mind that at the time when Mandela was an SACP Central Committee member, that party was completely allied to the Soviet Union, which had only recently brutally repressed democratic uprisings in a number of eastern European nations. There was therefore no pretense of being “democratic” or “seeking reconciliation.”

Currently unfolding events in South Africa—and in particular the decision to start seizing white-owned farms and property—testify that

there, communism is not regarded as some bizarre failed experiment, but as a real ideology that has practical implementation. It is, no doubt, what Mandela would have wanted over the long term: a communist regime ruling South Africa.

Rivonia Unmasked! The South African State’s Case Against Nelson Mandela, 1964 reveals what would have been South Africa’s fate far earlier. It is a fascinating historical work, and well worth reading for the important lessons it contains for the First, Second and Third Worlds. ♦

ARTHUR KEMP is an independent publisher who runs www.ostarapublications.com. He is also the author of *March of the Titans*.

Afrikaners Struggling to Survive

What will South African whites do now that their nation doesn't want them?

By Dr. Edward DeVries

Recently, my family and I were vacationing on a cruise ship during the week of Thanksgiving. Much of Thursday was spent in port but, by late afternoon, I was back onboard and sitting at a table on the pool deck to watch the last few minutes of the Redskins vs. Cowboys game on the big screen. As I was, a crew member, a white woman in her mid-20s with an accent, walked up to the table and asked if I wanted a drink. Since most of the restaurant and bar staff on a cruise ship are from the Philippines or other Third World Asian countries I was surprised to see a pleasant, presumably western European, white woman working in such a capacity on the ship. So I asked her where she was from. Her reply, "South Africa." She then showed me her name tag, which said that her name was Mary and that she was from South Africa.

Coincidentally, seated at the table with us was a couple from Kansas City to whom, the night before at dinner, I had pointed to the articles I had written for THE BARNES REVIEW reporting the ongoing genocide against whites in Mary's country. So when Mary said she was from South Africa, our table companion asked if her family members were farmers. She replied that they had been but that they had moved two years ago to Port Elizabeth. I followed up by telling Mary that I had written articles in U.S. newspapers and magazines about the attacks against white farmers by blacks in her country and specifically asked if her family had ever been in danger of violence from the blacks or if their family farm had been seized.

She replied that her family had farmed for several generations in Limpopo. She then told us that, about three years ago, her mother had been run off the road by blacks while driving the family truck. Fortunately, she did not become a victim that day because a neighbor intervened and the would-be attackers fled.

That brush with danger was the reason her father decided to sell their farm well below its value to another neighbor and move the family to Port Elizabeth. Many Afrikaners (white South Africans), she said, "believe it would be okay to live in the cities and especially in the coastal areas." In other words, the violence and danger, while not limited to the farming areas, was primarily focused in them and that the coastal cities were more "liberal" and "metropolitan," more "diverse" etc. "Life would be safer in the city," her father Hendrik told her.

I asked her if life in the city really was safer for them and she said, "Yes, and no." She said that just as in the farm areas, "where black on white crime is not reported by the authorities," and/or where it is misreported—where the statistics "black" perpetrator and "white" victim are omitted from the report—"the same is true in the city." Specifically, she said, "The blacks may not seize your apartment in the city but they will still attempt to rob you or rape you."

Because of this, Mary and her mother were not allowed to leave their apartment and wander in the city without her father or her brother escorting them.

I asked Mary if she and her family were making any efforts to leave South Africa. She said that ultimately the family hopes to move to Australia or the United States but that fear for their safety in South Africa was why she and all of her family were work-

ing on ships.

Unable to find employment in the city, about 18 months ago her brother Dirk, who had few skills outside of farming and auto mechanics, started approaching ships docked in Port Elizabeth's seaport in a desperate search for any type of employment. He finally found a job as a mechanic on a cargo ship. A few months later, his father was given an opportunity to sign on but did not originally do so because he could not in good conscience leave his wife and daughter behind in a dangerous city without protection.

Mary and her mother had both sought employment on ships through an agency which found them each contracts on different cruise ships. So while father and son are working on the same cargo ship, the family's women have been separated both from each other and from their menfolk. But they are alive, and they are, as long as they are working on the ships, safe from the daily danger of life as an Afrikaner in increasingly violent South Africa.

While Mary was telling her family's story, South Africa's National Assembly, or Lower House of Parliament, was meeting to discuss amending the nation's constitution to facilitate additional violence against South Africa's whites by legalizing it. On December 4, a constitutional amendment was approved and adopted by a super-majority. As a result, Mary and her family can never go home. Their only hope is that one day they can disembark their ships and be reunited in a foreign country where hopefully they can build the future that was violently stolen from them in their native land.

Hundreds of thousands of Afrikaners are currently victims of the same evil, and have no such hope. ❖

FIGHTING THE INDIANS: THE SAVAGE TRUTH

WHILE WE CAN SYMPATHIZE with the stone-age American Indian and his inevitable displacement from most of North and South America, there is no amount of pathological altruism that can get around the fact that with few exceptions he was of monstrous, demonic cruelty, calculated to bring out the worst in the white man, too.

By Thomas Goodrich

The old grandfather was silent for a moment, his heavily creased brow deep in thought. It was obvious he was greatly troubled. He glanced about at the bodies, the burning teepees, the smoldering wreckage. After a few moments more of what seemed serious soul searching, the chief finally looked up. He had reached his decision. It was written on his face. "We must have a war on these cowards," he said in a calm, yet firm, voice.

The "we" the old chief was talking about were "American Indians," in this case a village of Cheyenne Indians. The old man and his people, as we had already learned at our schools, were at the time living in blissful harmony with all of the Great Spirit's creation. Obviously, the last thing on Earth these gentle caretakers of the land would want is to harm anyone or anything. And thus, as the old man's looks and actions make clear to those of us chomping popcorn and plunking M&M's in the darkened theater audience, only re-



Robert McGee was scalped at age 13 by the savage Lakota Sioux chief Little Turtle in 1864. McGee, shown here in a photo circa 1890, was one of the few who survived this atrocious mutilation.

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS PHOTO

luctantly, and only with the greatest deliberation, would these peaceful, pastoral people go against the kind-

er, gentler spirit of their souls and now resort to actual war and violence. But these "cowards" the old man mentioned, these ravenous newcomers to the prairie, they had brought their evil ways with them and they must now be dealt with severely.

The "cowards," of course, were the recently arrived whites, we cunning, cruel, greedy and grasping Europeans who came to the new land bent on stealing or destroying everything we touched. The innocent women and children the old grandfather had gazed upon lying dead were but the most recent victims of we, the murderous invaders.

The movie is *Little Big Man*. Despite the fact that the 1970 film was pure propaganda start to finish, despite the fact that the film was anti-white top to bottom, despite a lot of things, it didn't matter. When it was released at the height of the Jewish cultural revolution of the 1960s and 1970s, the film was a hit. Despite some violent battle scenes, the movie was mostly witty, wonderfully entertaining and audiences loved it—as an empty-headed 20-something, I loved it too. Little did most of us



Indians routinely and ruthlessly tortured their prisoners of whatever race, like these white Christian priests. On the left is Fr. Isaac Jogues and on the right is Fr. Jean de Lalande, both martyred in 1646 by the Mohawks. Many American Indians were cannibals, as well. Although anthropologist W. Arens challenged this fact in 1979, there is ample evidence in *The Jesuit Relations and Allied Documents* to prove this proclivity for eating the flesh of their fellow humans.

imagine at the time, this was the sort of heavy-handed white-hating “history” lessons that perverted Hollywood wanted us to start swallowing non-stop. As most of you have certainly noticed by now, it’s a force-feeding of anti-white hate, which continues to this very day.

But more to the point. . . .

Fact is, could Indians from the 19th century come back and watch *Little Big Man*, or any modern Hollywood film on the Indian Wars, they would not recognize themselves. In fact, once they had stopped staring open-mouthed at the screen, the Indians would all be outraged and gravely insulted at the false, effeminate portrayal of themselves. Peace-

ful? Passive? Pastoral? Truth be known, long before we whites arrived, the red man of the plains lived and died for war. He bragged about war, he danced about war, he sang about war, he dreamed and drew pictures about war; war was what defined him; war was what made him important, made him honored, celebrated. Simply said, war was the reason a *warrior* existed.

Look not to modern Hollywood to tell you that. Instead, the white-hating creatures out there continue not only with their “minorities all good, whites all bad” narrative, but with increasing venom they portray we Euro-Americans as a ruthless, ravaging curse to humanity.

In no movie of the past, and certainly in no movie of the politically correct present, have I ever seen an accurate depiction of Indian warfare as it really occurred in the 19th century. The following is drawn from my book, *Scalp Dance—Indian Warfare on the High Plains, 1865-1879*.

SAVAGE

As we got farther into the Indian country, I found that the enthusiasm for the wilds of the West I had gained from Beadle’s dime novels gradually left me. The zeal to be at the front to help my comrades subdue the savage Indians ... also was greatly reduced. My courage had largely



The 17th-century Iroquois were as notorious as any tribe for their cruelty toward fellow human beings. Most, if not all, tribes of the Northeast practiced torture and cannibalism, evidence shows. The Iroquois liked to take captives to their village and force them to run the gauntlet; survivors were stripped naked and forced to sing and dance before being burnt slowly at the stake like this martyr as shown in *Blood on the Ohio: Tales of Frontier Terror*.

oozed out while I listened to the bloodcurdling tales the old-timers recited. But I was not alone in this feeling. When we got into the country where Indian attacks were likely to happen any moment, I found that every other person in the outfit, including our seasoned scouts, was exercising all the wit and caution possible to avoid contact with the noble red man. Instead of looking for trouble and a chance to punish the ravaging Indians, the whole command was trying to get through without a fight.

So wrote Alson Ostrander, expressing a fear felt by many a novice new to the prairie. Romantic and adventuresome as it might have seemed back in Portsmouth and Salem in the safety of their own homes, once a young greenhorn like Ostrander reached the frontier, reality soon set in. Suddenly, fighting with his comrades to “subdue the savage Indian” lost all its charm. For good reason might the young private and his fellow troopers have cause to pause and reconsider.

Although unacknowledged as such by the U.S. Congress, from 1865 to 1879 a war in all but name was waged on that vast wide swath of America known as the Great Plains. Here, on a largely treeless, wind-swept wilderness of sage and cactus, of buffalo and wolf, the ill-prepared U.S. Army was up against some of the best natural fighters and expert horsemen the world has ever known. Indeed, far from dealing effectively with the warring Sioux, Cheyenne, Kiowa, Arapaho, Comanche and other plains tribes, the average American trooper on his large grain-fed mount was utterly outclassed by his red counterpart on his fleet, agile war pony.

According to one soldier who had faced Indians many times in battle, George Armstrong Custer:

The Indian warrior is capable of assuming positions on his pony ... at full speed, which no one but an Indian could maintain

for a single moment without being thrown to the ground. The pony ... is perfectly trained, and seems possessed of the spirit of his rider. ...

Once a warrior was seen to dash out from the rest in the peculiar act of “circling” which was to dash along in front of the line of troopers, receiving their fire and firing in return. Suddenly his pony while at full speed was seen to fall to the ground. ... The warrior was thrown over and beyond the pony’s head and his capture by the cavalry seemed a sure and easy matter. ... The troop advanced rapidly, but the comrades of the fallen Indian had also witnessed his mishap and were rushing to his rescue. He was on his feet in a moment, and ... another warrior mounted on the fleetest of ponies was at his side, and with one leap the dismounted warrior placed himself astride the pony of his companion; and thus doubly burdened the gallant little steed, with his no less gallant riders, galloped lightly away, with about cavalrymen, mounted on strong domestic horses, in full cry after them.

There is no doubt but that by all the laws of chance the cavalry should have been able to soon overhaul and capture the Indians in so unequal a race; but ... the pony, doubly weighted as he was, distanced his pursuers and landed his burden in a place of safety. Although chagrined at the failure of the pursuing party to accomplish the capture of the Indians I could not wholly suppress a feeling of satisfaction, if not gladness, that for once the Indian had eluded the white man.

Small, unsightly, ill-mannered, the Indian pony was also incredibly swift, resilient and could seemingly run all day on little more than a mouthful of buffalo grass and stagnant water. In virtually every contest with the much larger “American” horse of the U.S. Cavalry, the pony not only outmaneuvered but also outperformed and outdistanced his foe with seeming ease. Naturally, as

a people devoted to war and violence, warriors placed much value in their animals.

Again, quoting Custer:

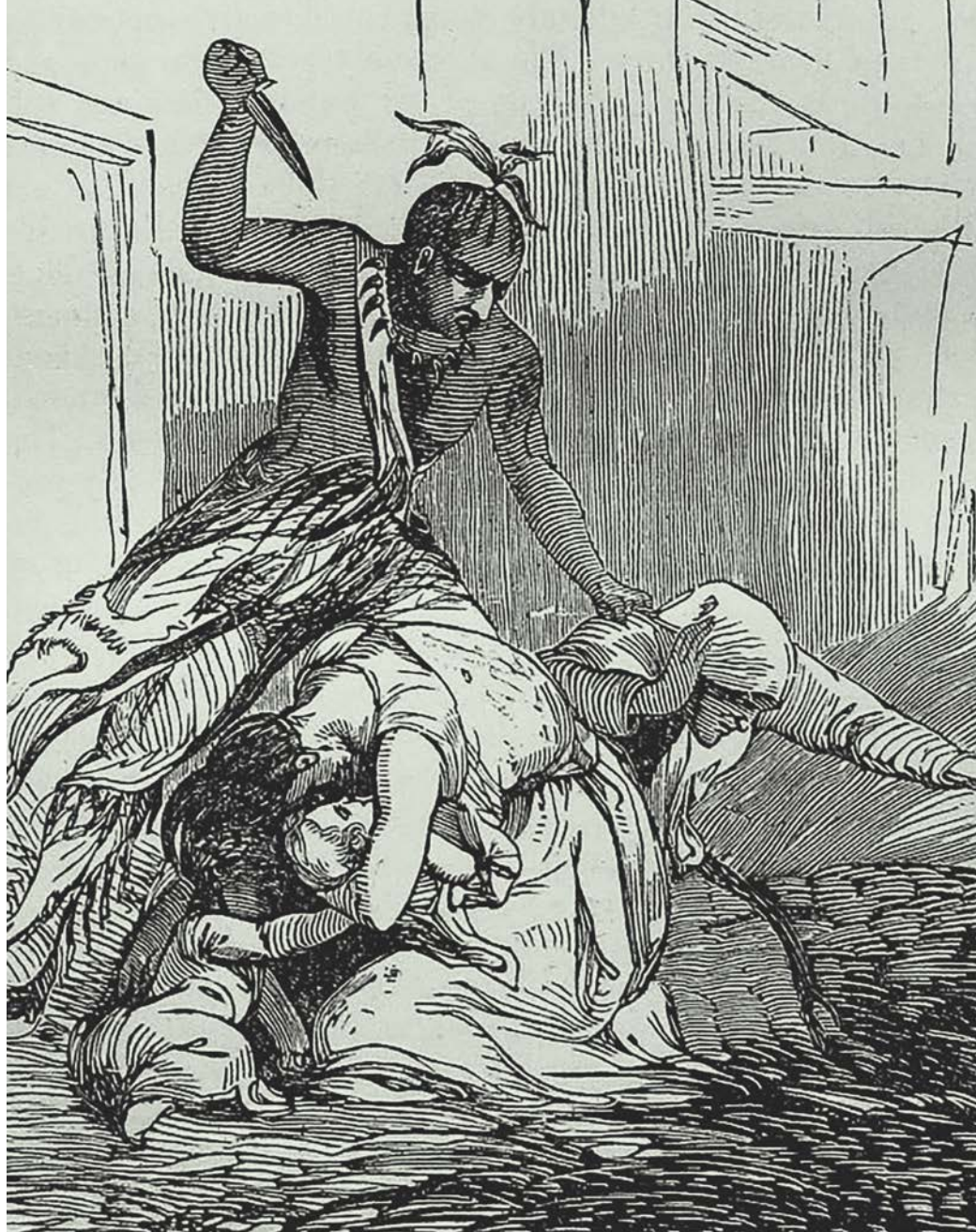
Indians are extremely fond of bartering. ... They will sign treaties relinquishing their lands and agree to forsake the burial ground of their forefathers; they will part ... with their bow and arrows, and their ... lodges even may be purchased ... and it is not an unusual thing for a chief or warrior to offer to exchange his wife or daughter for some article which may have taken his fancy. ... [B]ut no Indian of the plains has ever been known to trade, sell, or barter away his favorite war pony. ... Neither love nor money can induce him to part with it.

When encounters occurred, it was almost always on the Indians' terms. Though pitched battles and dramatic charges did occur, especially when the odds favored them, hit-and-run tactics were the warriors' forte. And, after years of practice, the Indian had become a master of them. Expecting the open and "manly" combat displayed during the American Civil War, many novices to the plains at first laughed at what they construed as cowardly behavior.

"I only wish you could witness the Indian mode of fighting; it really is amusing sometimes!" Albert Barnitz wrote to his wife Jennie. "The Indians maneuver so much like wolves! They always ride at full speed, whooping, and ... are no sooner driven from one sand hill, than they pop up on another, always passing around its base, and ascending it from the far side."

If Barnitz initially found Indian tactics amusing, he and many others soon discovered that they were engaged in deadly serious work. The captain continues:

[They are] always watching for a chance to make a dash, and cut off some straggler, or drive through some thin part of a line! One morning, just as we were



Conflict had long been simmering between whites and Indians of the Creek tribe in Alabama and Georgia. A war party of about 300 Creek braves slipped across the Chattahoochee River into the white town of Roanoke, Georgia in the early morning of May 15, 1836, surprising the defenders, all but six of whom were killed. The town was burnt to the ground. News of the Roanoke massacre caused panic on the frontier and throughout the state, touching off the Creek War of 1836. Wrote the *Columbus Herald*: "The chivalry and prowess of the Georgia troops was perhaps on no occasion better displayed than on the present, and the alacrity with which volunteers from distant counties have repaired to the scene of danger speaks volumes of praise for the spirited and patriotic sons of Georgia and gives hearty assurance of their readiness at all times to battle for their beloved country and her rights."

SOURCE: WWW.EXPLORESOUTHERNHISTORY.COM



Don't Blame Us for Scalping . . .

Scalping is today often blamed on whites, as if they had invented this atrocity and taught it to the red men. Actually it was the other way around. One of the worst scalping orgies took place in 1325—long before Christopher Columbus—at a native village called Crow Creek, a massive town, with 55 lodges surrounded by a thick wall made of wood and buffalo hides. One night, enemy tribesmen got over the wall and succeeded in killing nearly every person there except the young women, who were taken as sex slaves. The others were scalped. Remains of 486 victims were found by archeologists. By the time civilized settlers got to the Crow Creek area, the nearby Ankara tribe was telling legends about a big village that “had to be taught a lesson”—so, although there is no way to identify the culprits for certain, most likely the ancient Ankaras were the perpetrators. The list of European explorers who, upon meeting the Indians, found scalping already prevalent is a long one, including for example Jacques Cartier when he encountered the Stadaconan tribe in 1535. Above, a white settler is scalped by an American Indian in a mountain pass.

breaking camp, a party dashed down suddenly and cut off two men of “F” Troop ... and were off like a flash, carrying off the men—whom they had wounded—on their ponies—a vigorous and immediate pursuit forced them to drop one of the men, who although badly wounded will probably recover, but the other could not be rescued, and if he lived long enough they doubtless had a war dance around and tortured him to death.

“[I]n less time than it takes to write this,” wrote Alson Ostrander, “six Indians dashed up out of that hidden gully, filled Blair with arrows, took his scalp, then tomahawked him right before our eyes.” The soldier was sketching a scene he and hundreds of horrified comrades would witness during their years on the plains. As Ostrander, Barnitz, and others learned firsthand, those who treated Indian tactics lightly did so at their peril. Moreover, any who at first discounted the warriors’ weapons gained new respect after suddenly facing them. Although hostiles increasingly carried firearms, the bow and arrow remained their weapon of choice. As an officer’s wife, Margaret Carrington sagely noted:

Popular opinion has regarded the Indian bow and arrow as something primitive ... and quite useless in a contest with the white man. This idea would be excellent if the Indian warriors would calmly march up in line of battle and risk their masses ... against others armed with the rifle. ... At 50 yards, a well-shapen, iron-pointed arrow is dangerous and very sure. A handful drawn from the quiver and discharged successively will make a more rapid fire than that of a revolver, and at very short range will farther penetrate a piece of plank or timber than the ball of an ordinary Colt’s navy pistol.

Added an Army officer:

While a revolver could shoot six times quickly ... it could not

be reloaded on horseback on the run with somebody pursuing. But the Indian could shoot six arrows that were as good as six shots from a revolver at close range and then he could shoot 24 more in rapid succession. And so, when a soldier had shot out all his cartridges he was a prey to the Indian with a bow and arrow who followed him.

There was another item about which newcomers to the West were soon made aware. Of all the horrors the plains had to offer, falling into hostile hands alive was the most terrible. "Save the last bullet for yourself" was stock advice uttered in deadly earnest.

"The great, real fact is," declared a witness, "that these Indians take alive when possible, and slowly torture" victims to death.

"You could always tell which casualties had been wounded [first]," one sergeant reminisced, "because the little Indians and the squaws, after removing the clothes, would shoot them full with arrows and chop them in the faces with hatchets. They never mutilated a dead man, just those who had been wounded."

"A favorite method of torture was to stake out the victim," revealed Col. Richard Dodge:

He was stripped of his clothing, laid on his back on the ground and his arms and legs, stretched to the utmost, were fastened by thongs to pins driven into the ground. In this state he was not only helpless, but almost motionless. All this time the Indians pleasantly talked to him. It was all kind of a joke. Then a small fire was built near one of his feet. When that was so cooked as to have little sensation, another fire was built near the other foot; then the legs and arms and body until the whole person was crisped. Finally, a small fire was built on the naked breast and kept up until life was extinct.

A similar procedure used by the red torturers was to slice with a sharp knife a small strip of skin on the foot then peel it up slowly until the neck and head was reached. This agonizing procedure was repeated on all sides of the body until the crazed victim eventually bled to death hours, even days, later.

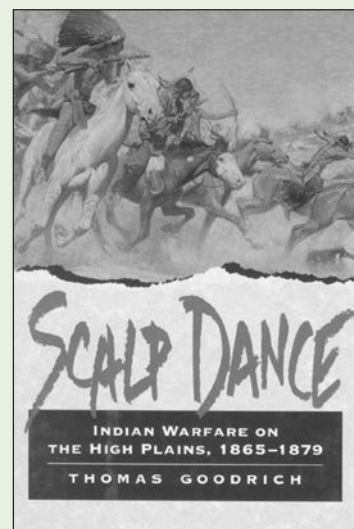
WAR: UNDECLARED

While such sadistic torture was deliberate and drawn out, hideous mutilation might occur in the blink of an eye. Soon after two soldiers left their column to cut hay near Julesburg, Colorado, drummer James Lockwood and his companions watched in disbelief as the men were jumped by Indians. "[I]n less time than it takes to read this," Lockwood later wrote, "they were stripped of their clothing, mutilated in a manner which would emasculate them, if alive, and their scalps were torn from their heads."

Horrific as such brief encounters were, those who stumbled upon Indian massacre sites were staggered to their core. Severed arms, legs, hands, feet, and heads were scattered wildly about. Ears and noses were cut off. Eyes were gouged out. ... Intestines were pulled from still living bodies. Some victims were propped on their hands and knees and their naked buttocks then filled with arrows.

Such ghastly mutilation and torture of comrades was terrible enough. When the young soldier had seen the results of an Indian raid on unsuspecting settlers, however, he often became a different sort of man. Capt. Henry Palmer stated:

We found the bodies of three children who had been taken by the heels by the Indians and swung around against the log cabin. ... Found the hired girl some 15 rods from the ranch staked out on the prairie, tied by her hands and feet, naked, body full of arrows and horribly mangled.



Scalp Dance: Indian Warfare on the High Plains, 1865-1879

By Thomas Goodrich. From the Sand Creek Massacre in 1864 through Custer's Last Stand in 1876 to the final defeat of the mighty Sioux and Cheyenne nations in 1878, *Scalp Dance* reveals the bloody, bitter clashes between two cultures—one bent on conquest, the other defending its land in the only way it knew how. Drawing heavily from diary accounts, letters and personal memoirs, a spell-binding tale of life and death on the prairie has been crafted. Individual fates are told, each its own drama. It also discusses the brutality with which the Indians treated their enemies, most of which is glossed over today in history books. Some of the most savage war in world history was waged on the American Plains from 1865 to 1879. As settlers moved west following the Civil War, they found powerful Indian tribes barring the way. When the U.S. Army intervened, a bloody and prolonged conflict ensued. *Scalp Dance* is a powerful, unforgettable epic that shatters modern myths. Within its pages, the reader will find a truthful account of Indian warfare as it occurred. Softcover, #210, 340 pages, \$22 minus 10% for TBR subscribers plus \$5 S&H inside the U.S. (Outside the U.S. email Sales@BarnesReview.org for foreign S&H.) Send request to 16000 Trade Zone Avenue, Unit 406, Upper Marlboro, MD 20774. Call 1-877-773-9077 toll free Mon.-Thu. 9-5 ET to charge.

Not surprisingly—and in spite of attempts by officers to stop it—many men were quick to respond in kind. “We were bewhiskered savages living under canvas,” admitted one soldier.

After an 1867 fight with troops in Montana, Sioux warriors were forced to retire, leaving behind one of their slain. The whites soon decamped but, according to a witness, “before leaving the ground they scalped the dead Indian in the latest and most artistic style, then beheaded him [and] placed his head upon a high pole, leaving his carcass to his friends or the wolves.”

Following another skirmish in Wyoming, Lt. William Drew describes an incident that was all too common.

In one of the charges the boys shot a Cheyenne chief through the bowels. He threw his arm over the neck of his pony ... and went into a thicket of brush, where the chief fell off. Two of the boys rode into the thicket and found the chief apparently dead. One man jumped off his horse and stabbed the Indian about the heart. He did not give the least sign of life. Then the trooper commenced to scalp him.

As soon as the knife touched his head, the Indian began to beg, then another man shot him through the brain.

The Indian’s belief is that if a warrior loses his scalp, he cannot go to the happy hunting ground. Indians will lose their lives without the least sign of fear, but want to save their scalp. ... About 10 days before this, the Indians had captured one of our men, and had tortured and mangled his body in a shocking manner.

Our boys swore that if they ever got hold of an Indian they would cut him all to pieces, and they did.

And, as with any army, a small but active minority used war as an excuse to live out their most sadistic fantasies. “[T]hey were scalped, their brains knocked out,” admitted one soldier after the capture of an Indian

village in Colorado. “[T]he men used their knives, ripped open women, clubbed little children.”

“In going over the battleground,” added a comrade from the same camp:

I did not see a body of a man, woman, or child but what was scalped, and in many instances, their bodies were mutilated in a most horrible manner—men, women, and children. ...

Understandably, because of the nightmarish nature of the war, few whites survived capture by Indians. One who did was Bill Thompson, a section worker on the Union Pacific Railroad. When Thompson’s mainte-



The savage nature of the Indian is not a topic covered in today’s textbooks.

nance crew was ambushed one dark night in central Nebraska while looking for a break in the telegraph wire, the seriously wounded man wisely feigned death until the red raiders moved on. At length, on terribly weakened legs, Thompson stood up, then staggered back down the tracks to the nearest station—shot, stabbed and scalped.

=Because Indians commonly dug up bodies and scalped them, when Army columns moved out, they marched over graves to obliterate all trace. Again, violation of burial sites was a ghoulish game some soldiers were not slow to learn. After discovering an Indian burial ground in Montana, Lt. Edward Godfrey recounted with disgust:

A number of their dead, placed upon scaffolds or tied to the branches of trees, were disturbed and robbed of their trinkets.

Several persons rode about exhibiting their trinkets with as much gusto as if they were trophies of their valor, and showed no more concern for their desecration than if they had won them at a raffle.

“Ten days later,” Godfrey added with a note of ironic satisfaction, “I saw the bodies of these same persons dead, naked and mutilated.”

Considering the unspeakable fate awaiting them should they fall into hostile hands, it is not surprising that, when facing Indians, many soldiers “skedaddled.” Occasionally, officers too showed the “white feather.” Recalled a witness:

Once a detail was sent out scouting under Lt. [name deleted in account]. They were attacked by Indians outnumbering the men two to one. This officer ran—unqualifiedly ran—begging his men to follow and “do not fire a shot for fear of angering the Indians.” [Sgt.] Charlton rode beside him and said: “Lt., if we stop and make a stand they will run.”

“No! no! we can do nothing but try to outrun them,” [the lieutenant] said.

Charlton then took command and [risking] being tried for disobedience of orders, made a stand with the men, who were more experienced in such warfare than this young untried officer, and drove the Indians off. This officer came to him afterward and asked him not to say anything about this at the post, and Charlton told me that he never did.

For every coward, though, there was a hero. Courage in a gallant, popular conflict was often rewarded with fame, fortune and rapid promotion. In a vicious, forgotten war waged in the wilderness, however, the reward for valor was often nothing more than a painful death, a dusty grave and a simple memory of battling savage Indians on the high plains that burned in a man’s soul forever.



Col. William Crawford of the Continental Army, a veteran of the French and Indian War and the American War for Independence, came out of retirement to lead an expedition against hostile Shawnee Indians and their British allies along the Sandusky River. Crawford and dozens of his men were captured and many of them executed. Crawford was captured, tethered to a tree and brutally tortured for two hours with fire and fell down semiconscious. At this point two Indians scalped him and, amazingly, he got back up, muttering unintelligible noises until at last he fell dead. Picture from *Conquering the Wilderness, Or, A New Pictorial History of the Life and Times of the Pioneer Heroes and Heroines of America*.

We buried Morris in the morning. ... No headboard, nor marble catafalk [catafalque—sic] marks the spot of a good soldier who died in the noble and generous act of helping a comrade to get out of the hands of the foe; no soldier salute sounded warlike over the grave, no muffled drum solemnized the burial, no tears of relations were shed upon the grave. [He was] buried upon an open ground, the body scented with turpentine, then the whole wagon train drove over his grave to prevent the Indians from finding his grave and scalping him.

I read a chapter from the Bible and acted the preacher—James Morris is no more—Requi[e]scat in p[e]ace. ❖

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Murder in Oklahoma

The Osage & the Birth of the FBI

There was a true reign of terror in Oklahoma in the 1920s. But why were dozens, scores—maybe even hundreds—of Osage Indians murdered?

By John Tiffany

Back when the FBI was in its infancy, a series of ghastly murders occurred in Oklahoma. Osage Indians and white investigators began to die under mysterious circumstances.

Here is the background. The Osage Indians had lived as semi-nomads in control of what today is Missouri, Arkansas, Kansas and Oklahoma. In the 19th century they were the dominant nation in their area, feared by neighboring tribes, and the men were sometimes 6.5 to 7 feet tall.

The tribe was placed onto a Kansas reservation in the 1860s, but were forced by white squatters to eventually sell their rich soils of Kansas. The Osage chief chose to concentrate the tribe in a rocky, infertile part of present-day Oklahoma, which the white man would not want because of its poor soil. The tribe was clever enough to obtain a deed to this land, paying 70 cents an acre for it. When Uncle Sam forced them to give up their reservation in turn, allowing them individual “allotments” instead,



In 1924 a delegation from the Osage nation met with the great white father, U.S. President Calvin Coolidge, at center of the above photo. On June 2, 1924, Coolidge signed the Indian Citizen Act.

they wisely managed to reserve through treaty negotiations a title to any subsurface mineral rights discovered on the former reservation—which the white man thought amounted to very little.

As it turned out, the land was chock full of oil and natural gas.

This resource wealth was divided into “headrights,” essentially a share

of the trust, which could be inherited but not sold. Bureaucrats in Washington, D.C., treating the people like children, assigned white guardians to manage their affairs, especially those Osage with no white blood.

Despite their trials and tribulations, the Osage nation had become the world’s richest people, per capita. Suddenly, Osage Indians owned large



Thanks to oil, many Osage Indians had more money than they knew what to do with. Some replaced older cars with new ones (above) after getting a flat tire. Another would discard a grand piano by putting it out on the lawn. This ostentatious wealth became the target of a few greedy businessmen.

houses and fancy cars, employing whites in their homes as servants. Quite a turn of events, considering the Osage had been living in squalor for decades without much hope of improving their lot in life.

Unfortunately, the oil money attracted the nefarious attention of greedy folks, and soon the Osage also became the world's most murdered people. The headrights of murdered Indians could be inherited by non-Indians. By 1923, some two-dozen Osage Indians (officially 27) had been poisoned to death (usually with strychnine), shot, thrown off moving vehicles or blown up with bombs while they slept in their houses.

The tribe's wealth from oil and gas was divided among 2,229 tribal members, each receiving an equal share—over \$1 million a year in today's terms. Many non-Indians married tribal members so they could acquire their wealth. Some of these people married Osage men and women simply so they could then murder their spouse and claim the lucrative headrights.

President Herbert Hoover himself became concerned and ordered the Bureau of Investigation (later known as the FBI) to solve the rash of mysterious murders.

Owing to corruption, poor training and racial prejudice, many officials, especially local and state, as well as private eyes turned a blind eye to the ongoing assassination of rich Osage Indians. Private detectives hired to work on the case to fill in the many gaps in the government's investigation seemed to be covering up evidence rather than revealing it, and many had criminal backgrounds themselves. Someone was paying them off.

The Osage tribal council in 1923 issued a demand that the federal government, uncontaminated by corruption, step in and solve the evil conspiracy and capture the killers.

So vicious were the "Flower Moon Killers," as they have become known, that even being a G-man was no protection against being tortured and murdered. One investigator, attorney W.W. Vaughan, was thrown from a

speeding train on his way to D.C. to report his findings to his superiors. Obviously, whoever was behind the murder of members of the Osage tribe was willing to go to great lengths to stop any investigation.

Tom B. White Sr., an old-time frontier cowboy and ex-Texas Ranger, standing 6'4" tall and wearing a "10-gallon Stetson," was summoned to Washington and put in charge of the probe by then-deputy director of the FBI, J. Edgar Hoover.

Besides White, other federal investigators on the case included John Vincent Murphy, who was later involved in the shootout with John Dillinger, and Thomas F. Weiss Sr., later an Oklahoma City attorney. In all, 13 special agents were active in the case and 20 additional agents engaged in "quasi-active" investigation, according to author Lawrence Hogan in *The Osage Indian Murders* (p. 268).

New evidence in the old case indicates there were not just dozens of murders as was thought but scores and perhaps hundreds, according to

historian David Grann, who wrote about the case in *Killers of the Flower Moon*, published in 2017.

The FBI spent some six years investigating the murders and gathering the evidence necessary to convict the guilty parties. At one point during the investigation, Hoover wanted to dump the case back onto the state authorities, fearing his agency would not be able to solve it. He did not want the embarrassment. Ironically, the Osage Indian murders, the FBI's first big case, helped establish the bureau's reputation as one of the world's great investigative agencies.

The probe revealed that William K. Hale, a white multimillionaire rancher dubbed "king of the Osage Hills," was the chief devil, orchestrating the murders to augment his ill-gotten pelf. One part of his plan was to kill the relatives of an Osage Indian named Mollie Burkhart so she would inherit all their headrights, then murder her so the wealth would fall into the hands of her white husband, Earnest Burkhart. Burkhart was Hale's puppet nephew, who would be murdered in turn so Hale would get his hands on that oil and gas money.

On the night of the first known murder, Anna Brown, Mollie's sister, had been liquored up by Kelsie Morrison and Bryan Burkhart on Hale's orders. Burkhart held her for Morrison to shoot in the back of the head. Next, Hale hired a hoodlum named John Ramsey to get rid of Osage Henry Roan. Ramsey "befriended" Roan by providing him with whiskey for several weeks, then lured him to a deserted pasture where he shot the man in the back of the head.

Hale hired Ramsey and Asa Kirby for the murder of William E. Smith and his wife. Earnest Burkhart pointed out their house for the perpetrators and told them when it should be blown up, with the family asleep in their beds.

After the Smith massacre, Hale became concerned that Kirby might talk, so he set up a scheme in which Kirby would attempt a store robbery, and



Osage Indians Bill and Rita Smith lived in this once-nice, two-story house, with a maid, not far from Rita's sister Mollie. Early on one 1923 morning, Mollie heard a loud explosion. Someone had planted a bomb that blew Rita Smith's house to bits, killing all inside.

then the shop owner would blow him away with a shotgun. It worked.

Ultimately, the trials of the known murderers resulted in life sentences—the killers got off easy. Hale and Ramsey were tried four times for the murder of Henry Roan—twice in the federal district court at Guthrie, Oklahoma, once in the federal district court at Oklahoma City, and once in the federal district court at Pawhuska. Convicted, they were sentenced to life in the federal penitentiary at Leavenworth, Kansas. Kelsie Morrison was convicted in state court for the murder of Anna Brown and got a life sentence.

Earnest Burkhart, charged jointly with Hale, Ramsey, Asa Kirby (then deceased) and Henry Grammer (also deceased) for the murder of William Smith, pleaded guilty and was sentenced by the state court of Osage County to life in prison. Bryan Burkhart, who turned state's evidence, escaped conviction.

Was the spate of murders a "hate

crime"? No. The criminals did not prey on the Osages because they were Indians but because they had money—lots of money. As mentioned earlier, as a group, the Osage Indians were the richest people on the planet per capita. Human vultures descended similarly on every Western boomtown from California to Kansas, Montana and Texas. The crooks would have schemed just as malevolently had their wealthy victims been white, black or Asian and would have succeeded equally as well. ❖

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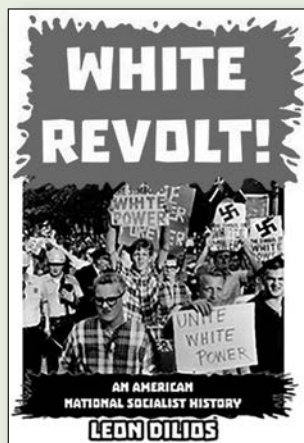
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POLITICALLY INCORRECT BOOKS!



Rivonia Unmasked! The South African State's Case Against Nelson Mandela, 1964

New edition. First published in 1965, this is the white South African government's official version of the famous 1963-1964 "Rivonia Treason Trial" which saw eight top South African Communist Party (SACP) and African National Congress (ANC) leaders, Nelson Mandela included, sentenced to life imprisonment for their plan to seize power by violence and turn South Africa into a Marxist state. Evidence at the trial showed that the USSR, Algeria, China, Czechoslovakia and East Germany all supported the plot and that the ANC and the SACP planned an invasion. The book contains suppressed revelations on the ANC/SACP axis, and it also demonstrates how the apartheid government was delusional, believing that the ANC did not represent the majority of blacks. Two new appendices show that Mandela, despite his many denials, was a high-ranking member of the SACP, and that the ANC was propped up by Communist Party Jews. Softcover, 186 pages, #828, \$16.

White Revolt! An American National Socialist History

By Leon Dilios. *White Revolt!* is the true story of National Socialism in the U.S. presented through the personal experiences of its leader, Frank Collin. Beginning in the 1960s, he was an eyewitness to George Lincoln Rockwell's mass rally in Chicago and "White Power March." Following Rockwell's assassination, Collin opened Rockwell Hall, in memory of the fallen commander. Over the next 10 years, NSPA activism made world

headlines and generated a landmark free speech Supreme Court ruling still studied today. Public meetings, huge demonstrations, marches and electoral campaigns generated international publicity. Riots, street battles, bombings, shoot-outs, killings, arrests and legal prosecutions culminated in "Operation Skokie," when uniformed stormtroopers threatened to "invade" the predominantly Jewish suburb with swastika flags flying, unless their rights to free speech were restored. Truth about the NSPA's actions was invariably twisted beyond recognition. This is their version of the events. Softcover, 312 pages,, #826, \$20.

The Aryan Race: Its Origins and Its Achievements

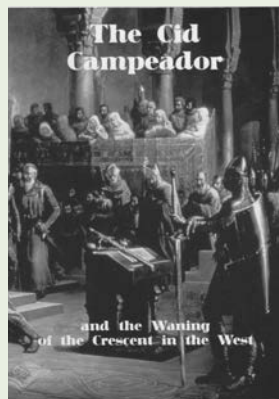
A beautifully written cultural history of the Indo-European peoples. The author, a classical scholar, defines "Aryan" as a "linguistic race" spanning the areas occupied by the great Indo-European invasion, reaching from India to Ireland, and proceeds to analyze all aspects of the cultures across this vast region. Along the way, he proves that the broad family of Indo-European language speakers had a common origin at some distant point in the past. It includes an overview of the development of ancient Indo-European households, farming arrangements, legal systems, culture, religion, language and political development. Read of the tales from the vedas, their similarity to the Greek and Roman myths, and the parallels with the Norse Edda and even Cúchulainn in Ireland. It is a treasure-trove of facts, myths and storytelling, which reflects the collective genius of the Indo-European people across the centuries. The last chapter is a prognosis of future racial developments. Softcover, 252 pages, #829, \$18.

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FOUR MORE BOOKS FROM TBR!

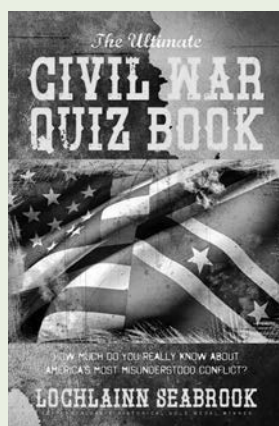
The Cid Campeador and the Waning of the Crescent in the West

NEW! By Henry Butler Clarke. Written in 1897, here is the story of Rodrigo Díaz de Vivar (c. 1043-1099), a Castilian nobleman and military leader in medieval Spain. The Moors called him El Cid, which meant the Lord (probably from the original Arabic *al-sayyid*). The Christians called him *El Campeador*, which means "Outstanding Warrior." Written before the era of political correctness, here is The Cid's story—and that of Spain—from the Muslim conquest (A.D. 711) to the time of The Cid himself, until his death in A.D. 1099. Chapters cover the Saracen conquest, the ancestry of The Cid, the legendary accomplishments of The Cid as a young man and his youthful exploits, the reign of Don Sancho, the accession of Don Alfonso and the banishment of The Cid, The Cid in exile, the conquests of Alfonso and the Saracen princes of the south, the Almoravides in Spain, the Battle of Zalaca, the reconciliation of Alfonso and The Cid, Yusuf's return, the outlawing of The Cid again, conquests in Andalusia, the unification of Spanish forces, the revolution at Valencia, Ibn Jahaf, sieges of Valencia, The Cid's victory, the last battle, his death. Includes three appendices: 1) Combats between noblemen; 2) Laws of banishment; and 3) 11th-century ritualistic controversy. Softcover 382 pages, 20 illustrations, #820, \$25.



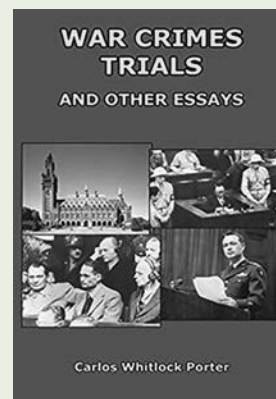
The Ultimate Civil War Quiz Book: How Much Do You Really Know About America's Most Misunderstood Conflict?

NEW! Think you're an expert on the War of 1861? Read *The Ultimate Civil War Quiz Book: How Much Do You Really Know About America's Most Misunderstood Conflict?* and test yourself! But don't expect to find entries about Jefferson Davis' birthday or the names of Abraham Lincoln's parents, because this is not your typical question-and-answer trivia book! The author, award-winning historian Colonel Lochlainn Seabrook, calls it the "ultimate" quiz book because it contains vital but seldom discussed information that you need to know before you can truly understand the Civil War. Complete with notes, an index, and a bibliography, this easy-to-understand, generously illustrated work will forever alter the way you look at the Union, the Confederacy, secession, slavery, abolition, and the War itself, while challenging your knowledge of the most important and relevant struggle in American history. *The Ultimate Civil War Quiz Book* is another must-read by Lochlainn Seabrook. Softcover, 148 pages, #823, \$14.



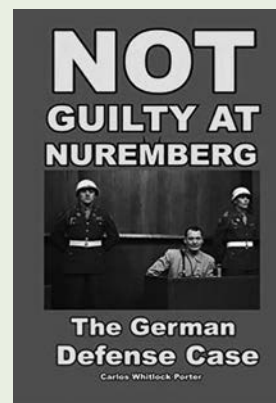
War Crimes Trials & Other Essays

NEW! By Carlos Porter. Approximately 10,000 "War Crimes Trials" have been held since 1945. Trials of Japanese military personnel ended in 1949, yet "war crimes trials" of Germans and Eastern Europeans continue to date. Almost invariably, the charge is "violation of the laws and customs of war," derived from international conventions signed at the Hague in 1899 and 1907. That these trials have little or no basis in law is clear from the wording of the treaties which are said to have been violated. The illegalities of war crimes proceedings include the admissibility of oral and written hearsay; the introduction of the concept of conspiracy into international law (unknown prior to 1945); the total lack of any pre-trial inquest or forensic evidence; and trial before a court itself composed of actual war criminals. The issues surrounding the war crimes trials are numerous and complex; discussion and criticism of what was done should be welcomed by all who hope for a continuing development of international law. But what should have been done instead is a problem generally ignored by those who condemn what was actually done. The alternative is a fair trial before an impartial court under proper procedures and rules. Softcover, 234 pages, #824, \$24.



Not Guilty at Nuremberg: The German Defense Case

NEW! Uninformed people consider the "Nuremberg War Crimes Trials" as the ultimate proof of the guilt of the German leadership before and during World War II. The transcripts of the proceedings, however, tell an entirely different story. This volume contains the defense arguments put forward by the main defendants at the trials. It shows that the trials broke every legal precedent and procedure of evidence in the book. Defendants were refused the right to cross-examine "witnesses," blatantly forged documents were accepted as genuine without question, and evidence indicating torture of suspects was struck out by order of the judges. In addition, the blatant contradictions in the prosecution arguments (which saw the Germans charged with the exact same behavior as exhibited by the Allies during the war), combined with the persuasive counterarguments from the defendants themselves, provides a fascinating insight into the 1946 lynch-mob proceedings which masqueraded as "trials." Softcover, 60 pages. #825, \$10.



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LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

MANIPULATION OF THE TRUTH

On page 13 of the March/April 2018 TBR issue is a photo taken at Auschwitz of Jewish children. Take a closer look at that picture and you will see that the striped prison uniforms do not fit these children. This clothing is for adults and was simply slipped over the regular (non-prison) garb the children were wearing underneath.

Years ago, I attended a candlelight memorial for peace, remembrance and forgiveness initiated by “holocaust survivor” Eva Mozes Kor. Before I left, I bought two of Mozes Kor’s books—*Surviving the Angel of Death* and *Echoes from Auschwitz*. These books are a mixture of absurd atrocity tales and a few actual facts. The story that the Germans had manufactured soap from human cadavers has been discarded as a lie [as TBR readers know], but Mozes Kor is behind the times and still peddles that fairytale in her book *Echoes from Auschwitz*:

“The soap we were using was made from [Jewish] fat. ... I am sure the Germans did sit back and laugh at the Jews washing themselves with soap made from the bodies of their own parents, relatives and friends.”

Amazingly, Mozes Kor turns anything positive into something negative:

“Our barracks [for children] were supervised by an SS guard, a *blokova* (female Jewish overseer) and a *pflegerin* [nurse]. Her greatest pleasure seemed to be watching us play her dumb games. ... The *pflegerin* was very active and spent a great deal of time with us.” (p. 101)

It seems to me that the children were being taken care of by a kindergarten teacher which Mozes Kor called a *pflegerin*. [Obviously the “*pflegerin*” was very concerned about the well-being of the children.—Ed.]

And this passage is taken from her other book *Surviving the Angel of Death*:

“The following afternoon, many Soviet people gathered around us. They asked Miriam and me and all the surviving children, most of them twins,

to put on striped uniforms over our clothes. [See comment above about the photo we ran in TBR.—Ed.]

“Because we were Mengele’s twins, we had never worn these prison uniforms before. We stood at the head of the line as Soviet soldiers marched us out of the barracks between the high, barbed wire fences. ... The cameras kept filming, filming. ... To my surprise, after we had all walked to the fence, the cameraman sent all of us into the barracks, then right back out again. We repeated the action several times until the cameraman was satisfied.

“Years later I found out that he wanted to capture the scene as part of a propaganda movie showing the world how ‘the Soviets had rescued Jewish children from the fascists.’” [This was obviously done to inflate the numbers of children that had been living and then “rescued” in the camp.—Ed.]

The manipulation of the truth was not unique to the Soviets. As a German teacher at Columbus High School in Marshfield, I had to share a classroom with the history teacher. On the bulletin board she had posted the photos of the dead at Dresden piled high on railroad tracks for better incineration. The caption underneath, however, read: “Jewish victims of the Nazis about to be incinerated.”

Vae victis! [“Woe to the vanquished.”—Ed.]

CHRISTINE MILLER
Wisconsin

MY STRUGGLE

I’ve been a devoted subscriber to TBR since its inception. I read past issues over and over until the new issue comes. Undoubtedly, the most impressive series has been the one authored by Leon Degrelle. With his phenomenal memory for detail, he has driven home the point that the losers’ version of war is where the truth is. It lies in historical documentation, as it should be.

Keeping that in mind, Degrelle has also given us penetrating insight into Adolf Hitler, not just the military strategist, but who Hitler was as a human

being. To really understand Hitler, his book *Mein Kampf* gives us a peek into his soul. But I, like many of your readers, have never actually read this work. Why not serialize it in every issue? Just a few pages as you did with the two Degrelle series *Hitler Democrat* and *My Revolutionary Life*.

Take a poll and find out who would like to see this in TBR. I’ll bet that the majority would look forward to reading about this written account of Adolf Hitler’s life and struggle.

JIM ADAMS
Ohio

GRATITUDE

Thank you deeply for your marvelous journal. There is none like it anywhere in the world. In fact, it’s the only [magazine] we subscribe to. A first-time reader will be in awe, just as I was years ago. TBR changed my thinking—the TV is now turned off and no daily newspaper is delivered. My heart-felt gratitude to you all.

EULAINÉ PREVOST
Michigan

DON’T TRUST THE GOVERNMENT

I would like to comment on the “Genesis of World War I” article in the July/August 2018 issue of TBR which began on page 18 and was written by Marc Roland. Pages 18-19 show how Harry Elmer Barnes changed his mind on the truth about the causes of World War I. Is there any reason to think that the U.S. government reports the causes of any other wars honestly?

My opinion is that the paragraph that explains why Dr. Barnes changed his mind should be reprinted often to alert the public to the deception of the U.S. government.

Thanks and keep up the good work.

JAMES PRINDLE
Wisconsin

THE TRUTH ABOUT WE GERMANS

I was born in Yugoslavia in the city of Kowin. My parents were of Germanic descent, coming to Poland sometime

Continued on page 78

Continued from page 77

between 1100 and 1300. My father was a sheet metal worker and my mother did tailoring and fine needle work. In general, we had the perfect life until the second world war came and Marshal Tito destroyed our lives. My father was forced to dig his own grave and was killed by agents of the government on October 17, 1944. More than 12,000 people were killed in my hometown. Most of the rest of us were sent to prison camps in the Urals. I was one of seven people who survived—all the rest starved to death. Any war veterans who had fought for Germany were killed right away by Tito.

I thank you for printing the truth about us Germanic people. I think maybe TBR is the only publication in the world that does.

ELISABETH JURASITZ
Illinois

EVEN MORE UNDERWATER CITIES

In the November/December 2018 issue of TBR you had a letter-writer comment on a “History You May Have Missed” item about the discovery of an underwater Caribbean city way back in 2001. There are many more underwater cities off the coasts of Egypt and Judea. Why? Alternative author Immanuel Velikovsky in *Worlds in Collision* related how several Old Testament interplanetary events caused massive changes on Earth and caused the ruin of multiple ancient civilizations. This included the length of a year changing from 360 (12 months of 30 days) to 365.25 days. A nearby pass of another careening planet had powerful gravitational effects upon the Earth’s oceans, as well, creating a huge wall of seawater—pulled up by the gravity of this passing planet—giving us the “great deluge.”

TOM JENSEN
California

ERASING HISTORY

Today on the news I was disgusted to see segments on the announcement of the removal of even more Confederate monuments in Florida and in New Orleans, Louisiana. This is all part of the leftist agenda to erase true history. The Powers That Be want to

keep those not educated in our history confused with “feeling-hurting” words like “slavery,” “racism” and “white supremacy.” This keeps people from noticing what really happened in the Civil War—which was people coming together to take a stand against government tyranny. It looks to me like the tyrants might be scared of that ever happening again in the future. If people never think about this aspect of the war, they will not even know secession is possible.

If people would learn some history, they’d soon discover that whites had been taken as slaves and treated even more cruelly than blacks. I suggest that, since the White House was built in part by the hands of slaves, we ought to tear it down to make sure more people’s feelings aren’t hurt.

WILLIAM COX
Texas

A NATION OF CORRUPTION

I was recently introduced to THE BARNES REVIEW by a friend, and I must say, “Bravo”! This magazine should be read by all the sheeple our Zio-controlled government has shepherded into oblivion.

Government today is just window-dressing for what were once noble offices. The country our forefathers built, fought and died for has become a nation of corruption and guilt. A nation founded on the word of God is now a nation of hypocrisy run by heathens.

Due to the liberal media and the guilt our children have seen forced upon them in the public schools and universities, and the fact our message is lost in translation and ignorance has led many people down a path of [faulty] knowledge.

THE BARNES REVIEW is the answer! Through just what I read in the articles in TBR about the holocaust issue, I am better informed and can now defend the truth. The truth in history presented by TBR is top notch.

ROBERT G. HARTWELL
New York

THE DEATH CULT

I read with interest a recent TBR editorial [November/December 2018], “Hope for the Future.” I find if not fault, then a little disappointment in

the first item on your “list” of cultural and moral monstrosities championed by today’s “Left.” You list “unrestricted abortion” in that place, and you are right—but only partially! It is true that abortion is the most egregious, at least in numbers, of the assaults on life, but it is only one item of what has been identified as the “culture of death” that includes murderous philosophies such as euthanasia and assisted suicide.

But even these, along with abortion, are what one might call the “visible” effects of the death culture. We are now at the point at which any life is at risk if it is in any way problematic to the Left or otherwise considered unworthy of the protection of the state. We see this in places like Chicago, with its weekly body count, and in the welcome embrace by our government of murderous illegals whose value to the Deep State annuls the dangers posed to the American people.

Once a society accepts the understanding that people can be put to death because of what they are—unborn, old, ill, poor, politically incorrect—rather than what they have done, for all intents and purposes, the state no longer protects innocent human life at all.

VALERIE PROTOPAPAS
Via email

THANKS FROM THE GULAG

Thank you all for running the letter from my mother, Evelyn Hutchinson, [mother of Rev. Matt Hale] in the May/June 2017 edition of TBR. I notice that you did not mention my second book, *The Racial Loyalist Manifesto*. I would appreciate if TBR would review that book as I believe it is the best political hope to save our white race, if not the only hope. (I am about solutions, even if it kills me in the end.) The book is at BarnesandNoble.com and also multiple places on Amazon.

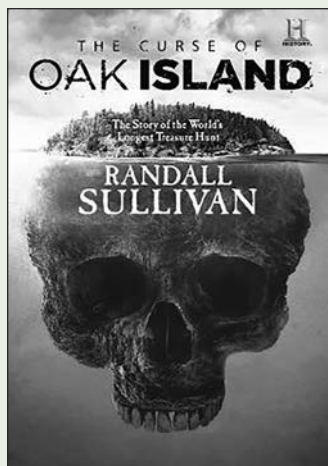
Also, feel free to discuss my pending religious freedom lawsuit, including my words from that case. Do not hesitate to call upon me if I can help you in any way. Though I am beleaguered, I am by no means incapable nor am I beaten.

REV. MATT HALE
Gulag Colorado
FreeMattHale.org

AN AMAZING TWO-BOOK PACKAGE ON OAK ISLAND

The Curse of Oak Island: The Story of the World's Longest Treasure Hunt

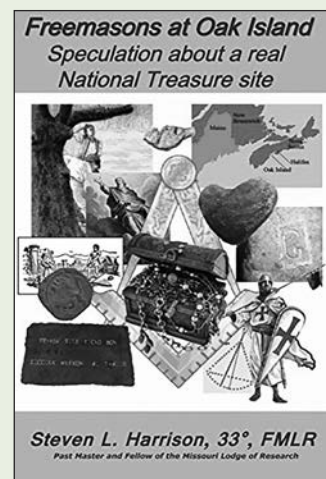
From longtime *Rolling Stone* contributing editor and journalist Randall Sullivan, *The Curse of Oak Island* explores the curious history of Oak Island and the generations of individuals who have tried and failed to unlock its secrets. In 1795, a teenager discovered a mysterious circular depression in the ground on Oak Island, in Nova Scotia, Canada, and ignited rumors of buried treasure. Early excavators uncovered a clay-lined shaft containing layers of soil interspersed with wooden platforms, but when they reached a depth of 90 feet, water poured into the shaft and made further digging impossible.



Since then the mystery of Oak Island's "Money Pit" has enthralled generations of treasure hunters, including a Boston insurance salesman whose obsession ruined him, a young Franklin Delano Roosevelt and film star Errol Flynn. Perplexing discoveries have ignited explorers' imaginations: a flat stone inscribed in code; a flood tunnel draining from a manmade beach; a torn scrap of ancient parchment; stone markers forming a huge cross. Swaths of the island were bulldozed looking for answers and excavation attempts have claimed multiple lives. Theories abound as to what's hidden on Oak Island—pirates' treasure, Marie Antoinette's lost jewels, the Holy Grail, proof that Sir Francis Bacon was the true author of Shakespeare's plays—yet to this day, the Money Pit remains an enigma. *The Curse of Oak Island* is a fascinating account of the strange, rich history of the island and the intrepid treasure hunters who have driven themselves to financial ruin, psychotic breakdowns and even death in pursuit of answers. And as Michigan brothers Marty and Rick Lagina become the latest to attempt to solve the mystery, as documented on the television show, Sullivan takes readers along to follow their quest firsthand. Hardback, 396 pages, #831, \$28 minus 10% for TBR subscribers.

Freemasons at Oak Island: Speculation About a Real National Treasure Site

For over two centuries a small patch of land on an obscure island has baffled treasure hunters and scientists alike. Tantalizing clues indicate it may be the site of the world's greatest treasure, or it might be history's most elaborate hoax. Speculation about who is responsible for its puzzling origin runs the gamut from pirates to space aliens. But when the facts are laid out, the evidence on mysterious and enigmatic Oak Island points to one group . . . the Freemasons. This fascinating 66-page booklet tells why. Softcover, 66 pages, #832, \$7 minus 10% for TBR subscribers.



Bonus when you order both Oak Island books . . .

Get both books as a set and we'll throw in a FREE copy of TBR's May/June 2017 edition discussing the feats of Francis Bacon and his possible ties to Oak Island. That's a \$10 bonus absolutely FREE!

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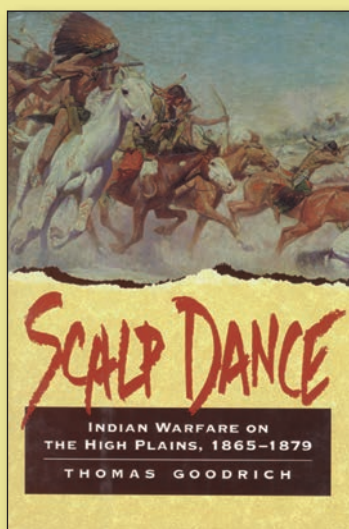
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SCALP DANCE

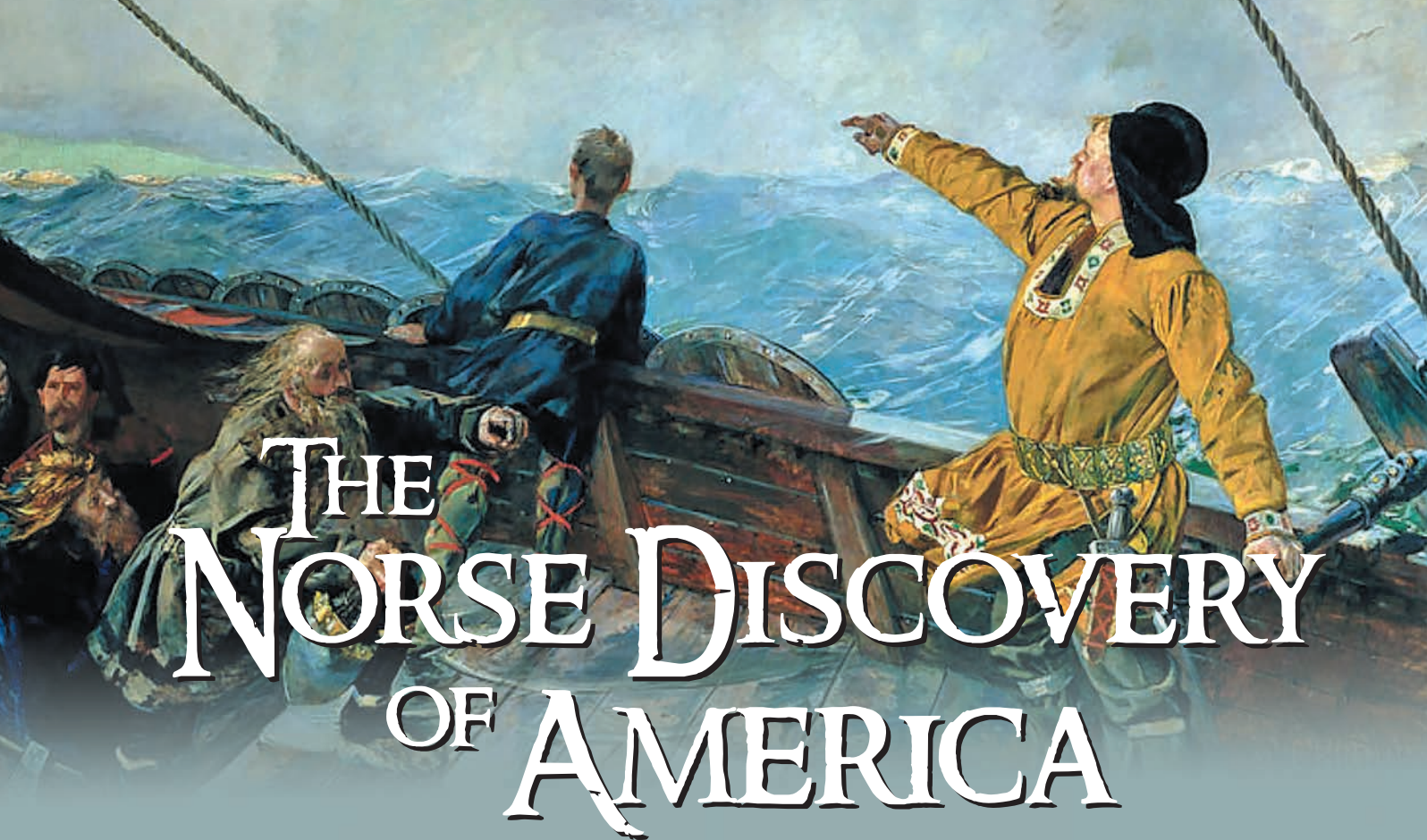
INDIAN WARFARE ON THE HIGH PLAINS, 1865-1879

Some of the most savage warfare in world history was waged on the American Plains from 1865 to 1879. As white settlers moved west following the Civil War, they found powerful Indian tribes barring the way. A bloody conflict ensued, and the U.S. Army intervened. Drawing heavily from diaries, letters and memoirs, historian Thomas Goodrich weaves a spellbinding web of life and death on the prairie, told in the timeless words of the participants themselves. There is William Thompson, a railroad worker who was shot, stabbed and scalped—but who escaped to tell the tale. Hear the drama of Fanny Kelly, a young mother who was captured, beaten and sexually assaulted but escaped to rejoin her husband. You'll hear from the aging Kiowa chief Satanta, who was stunned to find out that the handful of whites he had been fighting for years was only the pre-



cursor of millions more to come. And finally, this book tells the story of the outnumbered and often outgunned soldiers and scouts who were forced to wage war against a vicious, inhumane and often unbelievably barbarous enemy "without favor or hope of reward." *Scalp Dance* is a powerful, unforgettable epic that shatters many modern myths. What the reader will find is a truthful, terrifying account of Indian warfare the way it really happened—without the "noble savage" political correctness that has marred so many recent volumes on the American Indians.

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THE NORSE DISCOVERY OF AMERICA

The Norse Discovery of America as Detailed in the Icelandic Sagas



he Viking and Norse exploration of the continent of North America remains one of the lesser-known episodes found in the famous Icelandic sagas, and this book is a masterful collection of these adventures. Written and compiled by expert scholars and translated directly from the original Icelandic, the sagas showed that there were numerous Norse voyages of exploration—and settlement—in North America more than 500 years before Columbus. The meticulous research in this work also reveals that Columbus himself was aware of these Norse ventures, and that this knowledge provided many valuable details such as approximately how many days' sailing he faced. The sagas also contain many other fascinating details, such as the name of the first Norse baby born in North America, interactions with the natives (Skrælings) and the location of their landing points and settlements. In addition, the sagas provide evidence of Norse settlers in the New World who stayed behind and were ab-

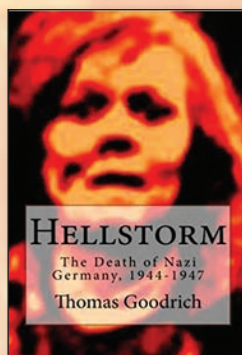
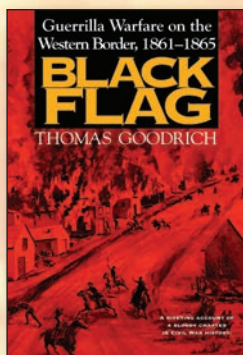
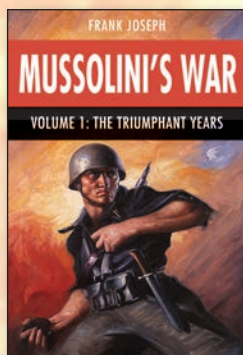
**This is really three books in one,
written by expert Viking scholars!**

sorbed into the native population. Section I: "Arguments and Proofs That Support the Claim of Norse Discovery of America"

by Arthur M. Reeves. Section II: "Arguments and Evidences Respecting the Claim that America was Discovered by Norsemen About A.D. 1000, and Colonized About A.D. 1003 With Proofs Submitted as to Occupation of a Part Known as Great Ireland in the 11th Century" by North Ludlow Beamish. Section III: "The Norsemen in America" by Rasmus B. Anderson. This book has been completely reset, with all the original illustrations and the complete text. Softcover, 294 pages, #830, \$18 minus 10% for TBR subscribers plus \$5 S&H in the U.S. (Email Sales@BarnesReview.org for international S&H.) Send payment with request to TBR,



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Among the great misconceptions of modern times is the assumption that Benito Mussolini was Adolf Hitler's junior partner, who made no significant contributions to the Axis effort in WWII. That conclusion originated with Allied propagandists. This disinformation campaign was so effective, it became postwar history, and is still taken for granted, even by otherwise well-informed scholars. But author Frank Joseph presents an entirely different picture. He shines new light on Italy's submarine service, Mussolini's navy, Mussolini's air force and Mussolini's army, which saved Rommel in north Africa from certain annihilation. These and many other facts combine to debunk lingering stereotypes of inept, ineffectual Italian armed forces and their allegedly pathetic commanders. Softcover, 275 pages, #808, \$27.

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It was the most deadly and destructive war in human history. Millions were killed, billions in property was destroyed, ancient cultures were reduced to rubble—WWII was truly man's greatest cataclysm. Thousands of books and movies have been devoted to the war. But there has never been such a gripping retelling of the story as *Hellstorm: The Death of Nazi Germany*. Throughout this book readers will see what Allied airmen saw as they rained down death on German cities, and the reader will experience what those below felt as they trembled in their bomb shelters awaiting death. The reader will view the horrors of the Eastern Front during the last months of fighting. Readers will witness for themselves the fate of German women as the rampaging Red Army murdered its way across Europe. Learn about the worst nautical disasters in history and the greatest forced mass migration known to man. Softcover, 390 pages, #549, \$30.

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OAK ISLAND

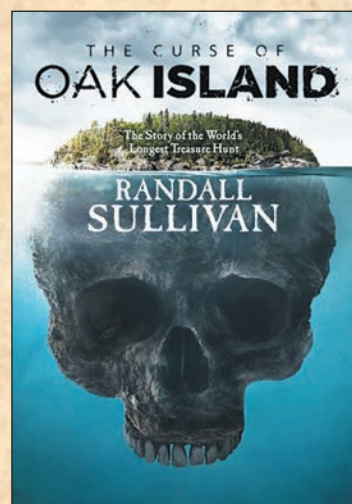
The Curse of Oak Island:

*The Story of the World's
Longest Treasure Hunt*

From longtime *Rolling Stone* contributing editor and journalist Randall Sullivan, *The Curse of Oak Island* explores the curious history of Oak Island and the generations of individuals who have tried and failed to unlock its secrets. In 1795, a teenager discovered a mysterious circular depression in the ground on Oak Island, in Nova Scotia, Canada, and ignited rumors of buried treasure. Early excavators uncovered a clay-

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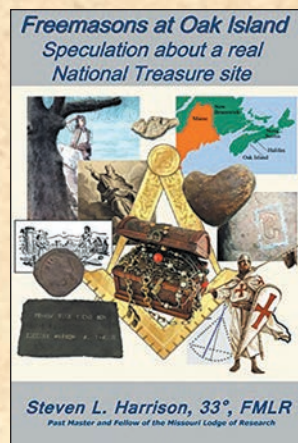


nited explorers' imaginations: a flat stone inscribed in code; a flood tunnel draining from a man-made beach; a torn scrap of parchment; and stone markers forming a huge cross. Swaths of the island were bulldozed looking for answers; excavation attempts have claimed multiple lives. Theories abound as to what's hidden on Oak Island—pirate treasure, Marie Antoinette's lost jewels, the Holy Grail, proof that Sir Francis Bacon was the true author of Shakespeare's plays—yet to this day, the Money Pit remains an enigma. *The Curse of Oak Island* is a fascinating account of the strange, rich history of the island and the intrepid treasure hunters who have driven themselves to financial ruin, psychotic breakdowns, and even death in pursuit of answers. And as Michigan brothers Marty and Rick Lagina become the latest to attempt to solve the mystery, as documented on the television show, Sullivan takes readers along to follow their quest firsthand. Hardback, 396 pages, #831, \$28 minus 10% for TBR subscribers.

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